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INDIA, AUSTRALIA, &c, and for
PRIVATE RESIDENTS AT HOME
OUTPORTS
A Comprehensive and Complete
Record of the
NEWS OF THE FAR EAST
is given in the
HONGKONG WEEKLY
PRESS.
With which is incorporated the
CHINA-OVERLAND TRADE REPORT
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Hongkong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1857

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No. 16,344. 號四十四百三十六萬一第一 日七月初月八年二號宣 HONGKONG, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 10TH, 1910. 大英報 號十月九年十一百九十一英港香 PRICE \$3 PER MONTH.

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[634-1]

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[6142]

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PORTLAND CEMENT.
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Hongkong, 29th April, 1908. [6728]

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1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
2.15 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
3.30 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
5.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
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11.45 a.m. to 12.00 Noon. Every 15 minutes.
12.00 Noon to 1.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
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General Managers.

Hongkong, 1st April, 1909. [676]

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[27]

WHAT'S WRONG WITH THE WORLD?
BY G. K. CHESTERTON.

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[45]



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The Salvage Steamer "ARIMA-MARU" pumping capacity per hour 2,000 tons.

The Floating Sheerlegs, capable of lifting 40 ton weight. [689]

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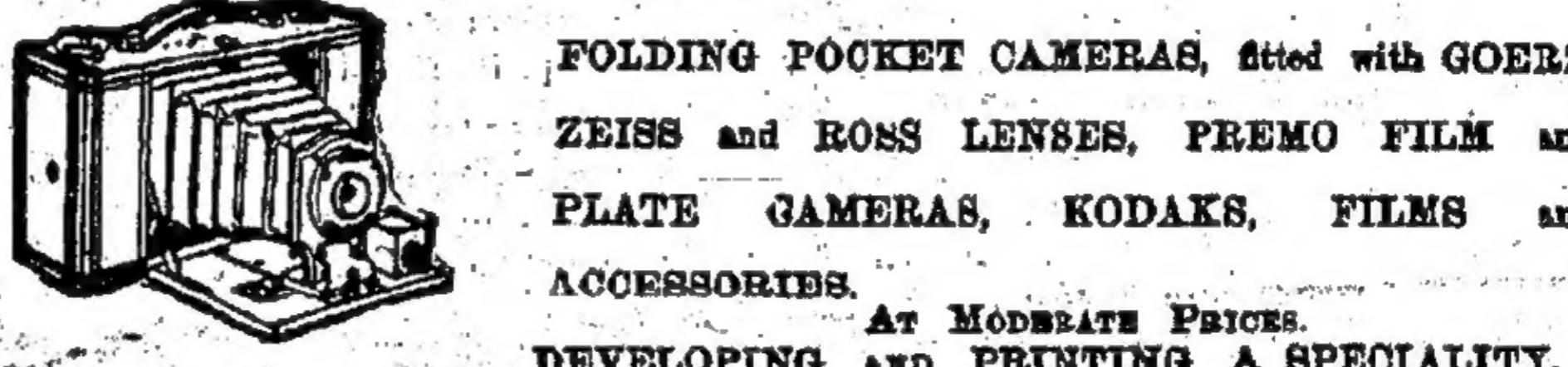
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DEVELOPING AND PRINTING A SPECIALITY. [910]



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CAPTAIN G. H. C. WESTON, R.N.R.

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1001]

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Hongkong, 16th October, 1907. [939]

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[50]

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HONGKONG HOTEL

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Dining accommodation for 300 Persons.

Well Furnished Reception Rooms.

Private Bar and Billiard Room for Hotel Residents.

Electric Lifts to each Floor.

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Every Comfort.

Ladies' Afternoon Tea Rooms.

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Matron in attendance.

CHARGES MODERATE, AND NO EXTRAS.

A. F. DAVIES, Manager.

Electric Passenger Elevator to each floor.

Electric D'Ilite at separate tables.

For Terms, &c., apply to the

MANAGER.

Hongkong, 24th July, 1905. [a558]

KING EDWARD HOTEL.

A HIGH CLASS HOTEL.

Ladies' Afternoon Tea Rooms.

Private Bar and Billiard Rooms.

Hot and Cold Water throughout.

Electrically Lighted; Electric Fans (if required).

Electric Passenger Elevator to each floor.

Electric D'Ilite at separate tables.

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[25]

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their faith.

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BIRTHS.

On September 9th, at Kowloon, the wife of
H. F. CAMPBELL, of a son. [1038]

On the 7th inst., at the Victoria Hospital, to
and Mrs. R. H. A. CRAIG, a son. [1039]

MAIL OFFICE: 10A, DES VILLE ROAD C
ON OFFICE: 151, FLEET STREET, EC

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, SEPTEMBER 10TH, 1910.

TITLE over a month ago, when Sir
Laurier, the Canadian Premier
in a tour in the north-west district, he
said to a number of American settlers
remarks which may be set down by
future historian as prophetic. He
urging these settlers to participate in
life, and he said to them: "You can
try for you can improve the relations
in the land of your birth and the land
of adoption; and you can do much to
the bond of union into an offensive
alliance between the British
and the American Republic." Sir
Laurier went on to say that the
would be a state of affairs in the
under which not a single gun could be
without the joint permission of the two.

He acknowledged that this was
an ambitious dream. At the same
time many people share with
adian Premier, and it is probably
which we shall hear much in the
of the next few years. One of the
now in progress having a tend-
this direction is a movement
ed in America to commemorate

in 1914 the centenary of the Treaty of
Ghent, and the century of peace between the
United States and the British
Empire which that treaty inaugurated.

The Washington correspondent of the
Times tells us that the idea incubated
during the last few weeks of Mr.
ROOSEVELT's administration and that
MACKENZIE KING, the Canadian Minister
of Labour, gave it impetus last year, when,
at the Harvard celebrations, he suggested
the erection of a suitable memorial upon
the frontier at Niagara. A committee has
been appointed Chairman, Mr. CARNEGIE

has been invited to become Honorary
President, and the executive committee is
sending representatives to England to
discuss the nature of the celebration, upon
which no definite views have yet been
formed. The fact that the mere idea of
this celebration is cordially welcomed on
all sides is proof of the existence of a deep-
seated desire for closer relationship. Nothing

is more likely to promote this than the
concentration of the minds of the English-
speaking peoples upon the history of
Anglo-American relations during the past
century and their growing intimacy which
has so strongly accentuated this year
by the amicable settlement of disputes
which are a century old. All the problems
concerning the Canadian frontier have been
settled by Treaty; an agreement awaits
signature whereby a mass of pecuniary
claims will be settled; a General Arbitration
Treaty has been concluded; and this week
The Hague Tribunal has settled the long-
standing Atlantic Fisheries dispute. There
is a singular appropriateness therefore in

His Excellency Sir Frederick Lugard leaves
London on October 3rd and goes to Peking on
his way to Hongkong. His Excellency is
expected to reach the Colony about October 25th.

On Thursday night a Chinese married woman,
living with her husband, was found lying dead
in her bedchamber. It is suspected that the cause
of death was poisoning, believed to be self-
administered.

Yesterday a woman was brought to the Central
Police Station covered with blood from a number
of wounds which had been inflicted by her hus-
band. The woman was sent to the hospital and
the man was charged with assault.

While a Greek named Leon Cunio was stand-
ing at a money-changer's in Queen's Road
Central on Thursday a Chinese dashed up and
snatched \$124 in notes and a twenty-dollar gold
piece from the stranger. The thief was subse-
quently arrested.

On account of the publication of many secret
official despatches regarding diplomatic affairs
recently in the Chinese newspapers, H. E.
Tsoo Chin-lai, the President of the Board of
Foreign Affairs, has instructed his staff to draft
special laws for punishing those who disclose
these affairs to the newspapers. His Excellency
fears that there is somebody in the Waiwai-pu
who discloses secrets to the newspapers.

SUPREME COURT.

Friday, September 9th.

IN ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

BEFORE HIS HONOUR SIR FRANCIS PIGGOTT
(CHIEF JUSTICE)

A DEAF AND DUMB DEFENDANT.

The action was concluded between S. A. Mar-
ian, proprietor of the Dragon Cycle Co., and
Chi Pai Ngok, in which the plaintiff sought
to recover \$1,971.65, part of which was due for
goods sold and delivered: \$500 of which was
the purchase price of a horse sold to defendant
in July, 1908; and the remainder, for interest
at the rate of eight per cent. per annum.

Defendant, in his counterclaim, asked that an
account be taken of all dealings and transactions
between the plaintiff and defendant, and the
amounts charged the defendant by the plaintiff
in such dealings and transactions; and of all
monies paid by defendant to plaintiff and had
and received by plaintiff on behalf of the
defendant; and that the plaintiff be ordered to
pay to the defendant such sum of money, if
any, as shall be found to be due to the defen-
dant. Defendant also asked for return of a
"Richard Brosier" motor car; damages for
the conversion of same; further or other relief;
and costs.

Mr. M. W. Slade, K.C., instructed by Mr. C.
E. H. Beavis (of Messrs. Wilkinson & Grist),
appeared for the plaintiff, and defendant was
represented by Mr. C. E. Alabaster, instructed
by Mr. Hinds (of Messrs. Bruton & Hett).

Evidence in support of the defendant's case
having concluded, his Lordship reserved his
decision.

THE ZORASTRIAN CLUB.

At an extraordinary general meeting of the
members of the above Club, held under the
chairmanship of Mr. F. P. Shroff, in the Club
room on Thursday, the 8th inst., at 6 p.m., a
letter from Mr. M. J. Patell, sole proprietor of
Patell & Co., Hongkong, Canton, Hankow and
Calcutta, expressing his desire to present to the
Club a billiard table and other accessories,
worth, in all, \$1,100, on certain conditions, was
considered. Resolutions were proposed and
duly seconded for conveying the warm and
appreciative thanks of the members to the kind
donor, also for expressing their unanimous
agreement to the proposals as set forth in Mr.
Patell's letter. The members further resolved
to fix up on the billiard table at their own
expense a silver plate with suitable inscription
thereon in appreciation of the gift. It was
further resolved that the sum of \$300 contrib-
uted by the general body of the members and
others towards the billiard fund be carried to the
reserve account, which now stands at over
\$300.

DISREGARDING THE RULE OF
THE ROAD.

Before Commander Basil Taylor, R.N., at
the Marine Magistrate's Court yesterday, Lieut.
H. Butterworth, of H.M.S. Tamar, prosecuted
the master of the licensed steam launch *Hoi*
Hoi, for disregarding the rules of the road.

Complainant stated that at 7.30 p.m. on the
5th instant the officers' dinner boat shoved off
from Murray Pier to go to the Tamar. After
they had gone about 150 or 200 yards, just
clear of the north-west corner of the Dockyard,
they heard a lot of shouting ahead. No
lights were visible. The engines of the
officers' launch were immediately put to full
speed astern, and as the launch lost way she
touched a sampan with her bow. The sampan
had no lights. It was being towed astern of a raft
of logs, which was in tow of defendant's launch.
The only light on the raft was a small oil lamp,
which gave little or no light. The lights of the
Hoi Hoi were shut in, and she carried no
steam lights.

Defendant had nothing to say in answer to
the charge, and his Worship imposed a fine of
\$15, the alternative being five weeks' imprison-
ment with hard labour.

For stealing a blanket from a man sleeping
outside a shop in Queen's Road, a Chinese was
yesterday sentenced to fourteen days' imprison-
ment.

James McGinty, the master of the a.s. *San*
Chong, reports to the police that on Thursday
afternoon, while the vessel was lying alongside
the wharf, some person entered his cabin and
stole several articles and \$60 in money, the total
value being \$71.

A mean theft was committed in Chinatown on
Thursday. A little four year old girl was play-
ing in the street when a man came up and offered
her a toy whistle. As she stretched out her hand
to take it he seized her arm, and wrenching from
her wrist a gold mounted bangle made off with

TELEGRAMS.

[Protected by the Telegraph Message
Copyright Ordinance, 1894.][HUNTER'S SERVICE TO THE "HONGKONG
DAILY PRESS"]THE AMERICAN CONSULAR
REGULATIONS.

LONDON, September 9th.

A Washington telegram states that
a modification of the Consular textile
regulation has been partially drafted.

All points to which England and
France have objected have been taken
up and it is believed that all objections
have been met, although the principle
of requiring samples of all standard
textiles to be deposited at the Consulates
is rigidly maintained.

EXPLOSION ON AMERICAN
BATTLESHIP.

LONDON, September 9th.

An explosion followed by a fire
occurred on the battleship "North
Dakota" at Ocean City, resulting
from a test of oil fuel.

Three men were killed and seven
injured.

THE COURT-MARTIAL OF
LIEUTENANT SUTOR.

LONDON, September 9th.

The Court-Martial on Lieutenant
Allan Sutor, R.G.A., has been opened
at Tynemouth. He is charged with
a breach of the King's Regulations in
publishing without permission the
pamphlet entitled, "The Army
System: Why muddle through
£30,000,000 a year during Peace?"

Prisoner pleaded "Not Guilty."

The Court upheld the instruction
of the Judge Advocate that the merits
of the pamphlet could not be raised.

THE NEWFOUNDLAND
FISHERIES.

LONDON, September 9th.

Everywhere the Hague award in the
Newfoundland Fisheries dispute is
regarded as a notable British victory.

THE CRETAN SITUATION.

LONDON, September 9th.

In compliance with the pressure of
the Powers, the Cretans elected to the
Greek Assembly have declined
election.

PRINCE TOKUGAWA.

LONDON, September 9th.

Prince Tokugawa has left London
for Japan.

ACCIDENT TO S.S. "HAICHING."

During the storm on Thursday night the
Douglas steamer *Haiching*, which had been
moored to the Dock buoy in Kowloon Bay
broke from her moorings and was carried on to
the Cast Rock. She was towed off by the Dock
Company's tug at daylight and has been taken
to the dry dock for survey.

DISAPPOINTED THEATREGOERS.

FAILURE OF LIGHT STOPS PERFORMANCE.

The visit of the Warwick Major Comedy
Company will be memorable as the first
occasion on which any of Bernard Shaw's plays
was presented in the Colony. For that reason
alone the public have much reason to be grateful
to the talented combination, and the artistic
representation which was commenced last night
of "You never can tell" is likely to considerably
enhance the reputation of the company.
But fate was unkind. The performance could
not be finished owing to the failure of the
electric light in the third act. When the stage
was first plunged in darkness, it was thought
that the failure would only prove to be temporary,
and the audience were prepared to take the
incident in the best of humour. A whistling
chorus was introduced from the pit, and in a
minute the light had returned. But only for a
second. Miss Minnie Rayner had barely
resumed her lines when the light failed again.
Mr. Warwick Major announced that it would
be restored in "about five minutes," and the
orchestra began the toil of waiting. However,
Mr. Major returned and stated that the
light would not be restored for more than an
hour, and the audience had to take their
departure with many regrets. It was particularly
unfortunate that such a combination
should have marred what promised to be the
best work of the company to far, but
now that the playing of public have
seen enough to prove the merit of the Warwick
Major Company it may be confidently expected
that larger houses will be attracted. H. E. May
and H. E. Major General Broadwood were
present.

WITH DOG AND GUN IN THE
NEW TERRITORY.

DEER.

There is only one species of deer indigenous
to South Eastern China and the New Territories
—including the islands of Lantau and Hong-
kong—the species in question being the small
bush deer or barking deer. They are totally
dissimilar to the deer one finds roaming on the
hills of Scotland, or the wilds of Exmoor, the
ordinary roe deer being their nearest approxi-
mate in size and general appearance.

They are smaller, however, than even deer,
the biggest I ever saw killed being just over 70
catties, or rather less than a 100 lbs., although
about 50 catties is the average amongst them.

Their colour is brown, often approaching
fawn in the female—the male being much
darker in colour; sometimes almost black. The
buck has short, upright horns, having from one
to three small points according to age, while he
also develops a pair of formidable and sharp
tufts, about two inches long, in the lower jaw.
In the distance, they might easily be mistaken
for Indian goats, such as one sees any and
every day in the streets of Kowloon. After
nightfall, especially on clear, moonlight nights,
they may be heard uttering their short hoarse
bark, which sounds are attributed by the more
ignorant and superstitious Chinese to the crisis
of wandering and malignant spirits. They are
not very prolific, probably from constant
inbreeding, and the young are generally very
delicate. As a rule the female gives birth to
her fawn about the month of June—although
I have seen them with young a month earlier.
In this respect, however, my observations have
been rather limited, and only a naturalist with
leisure could really decide the question. They do
not herd together like the home deer, but browse
in pairs; feeding on the tender leaves of the
jungle growth, grass, etc., and making frequent
and destructive raids on the cultivated sweet-
potato patches.

In this latter case they are not merely content
with eating the leaves of the potato, but with
their sharp hoofs they dig up and eat the roots
as well—utterly ruining the crop. Their
habitat and general refuge is in the deep
ravines that scar the mountain sides, and which
are filled at all seasons with natural jungle growth
—trees, bushes and creepers of many kinds—the
whole so dense and tangled as to be practically
impenetrable to humans. Here, safely concealed,
they spend the day time, sheltered alike from
heat and cold, and human enemies, venturing
from their lairs only at sundown to find food
and water.

During the summer months, or when the heat
is greatest, they graze on the higher mountain
slopes and hollows, but not if there has been
a succession of rainy days and nights, as rain
always drives them to the lower and less exposed
stretches. In the winter season, however, they seldom seek the higher ground, as the
absence of rain soon means a drying up of
the upper streams, and a corresponding
scarcity of vegetation. It is at this season
they take to visiting the potato patches,
causing much loss and exasperation to the
Chinese farmers. Any one living in the country
and near to the hills soon becomes familiar
with the habits of deer, and soon learns where
to seek and how to find them. Their little
pathways among the bracken or shorter under-
growth are quickly detected, and one soon gets
to know that certain trails are rigidly kept to
in going to and from their feeding grounds.
When one has observed this, and noted the
general lie of the land, the direction of the wind,
etc., to bag a deer is not a very hard matter. It
only means that the deer-seeker has to get up before
darkness, and be somewhere near the deer trails
at daybreak. The deer are not particularly keen
sighted—although their sense of hearing and of
smell are very acute—but they are quick-
sighted enough to detect any unusual colouring
in the landscape. It therefore behoves anyone
going after deer to dress quietly—khaki or grey
clothing being best, with a grey cap or brown
felt hat to correspond. Also, when one is seeking ambul over-looking
the trail, one must "gang warily" and never
directly to the place chosen, but must set
in the trees and bushes, and follow the trail
as far as possible, and then make a dash for
the deer. The deer are not particularly keen
sighted—although their sense of hearing and of
smell are very acute—but they are quick-
sighted enough to detect any unusual colouring
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smell are very acute—but they are quick-
sighted enough to detect any unusual colouring
in the landscape. It therefore beh

SPORTING NOTES.

This afternoon, at the V.R.C., the Boys' Own Club are to hold an aquatic fete, and, provided the weather is fine, there should be a large attendance. The Club will be thrown open to the ladies of the Colony, and a long and varied programme of events will be provided. Twelve competitions have been arranged, and the enthusiasm which has been manifested since the opening of the Boys' Own Club should ensure a very successful meeting.

The Hongkong Gymkhana Club has so far had an exceptionally good season, and the committee are to be congratulated on the successful results of their meetings to date. The fields have been large, the sport has been good, and as a consequence the public patronage has improved. The next meeting of the Club will be held at the Racetrack on Saturday, the 17th instant, and will no doubt prove as enjoyable as its predecessors. The hurdle race has been abandoned owing to insufficient entries, but it will be replaced by a three-quarter mile handicap for China ponies.

Winter is coming, and with it the season of outdoor sport. Already cricketers are at practice on the ground of the Hongkong Cricket Club and at the Happy Valley, and a start with the League competition should be made next month. Football matches will not be long in following, and yachtsmen should soon be spreading the sails of their craft to the breeze. Then we shall all have our pastimes to indulge in, or to watch.

The departure of the Bills and the absence of the Bedford should have an important bearing on local football, especially in the League and Shield competitions. Fixture lists cannot yet be arranged until the Yorkshire Regiment comes along, and it is probable that the competitions may be delayed a little in consequence.

The formation of a Y.M.C.A. Hockey Club is on the tapis, and a meeting will be held in the Association Rooms on Tuesday for the purpose of discussing the matter. The Acting Secretary of the Association will be pleased to receive the names of any members wishing to join who are unable to attend the meeting.

The Hongkong interport swimming team has been cordially congratulated on their return to the Colony with the Shanghai flag, the second which has been won from the Northern port in two years. Many of us did not expect that our boys would do so well in the North, where conditions are so different, and where the Shanghai landers were able to pit their strongest team against us. The result, however, justifies the choice of the selection committee. The team sent was a thoroughly representative one, and they did much more than was expected of them in the battle for interport honours.

The success of Hongkong was in a large measure due to the splendid performance of Tommy Logan, who may be said to be amphibious. His achievements in defeating such a powerful swimmer as McCabe, who when in Hongkong last year carried off all the long races with ease, must be regarded as remarkable. Logan's achievements here led the *Daily Press* to expect great things from him at Shanghai, and the *North-China Daily News* in commenting on his performance remarks that Hongkong has a champion of extraordinary promise, of which it has every reason to be proud. And we are proud of him.

The amount of interest taken in boxing now as compared with a few years ago, is remarkable. In the old days it was impossible to attract a paying house, but this was on account of the all-too-frequent "fakes," which disgusted followers of the sport. Since the advent of Mr. Whittaker, however, the contests have been genuine, and as a consequence the public confidence has been restored. The Theatre on Saturday was crowded, and, be it added, the prices of admission are high enough to make theatrical managers envious.

The programme arranged for last Saturday night was all that could be desired, but the refereeing in the preliminary events left room for improvement. Take the opening fight between Bouchier and Philpotts. The former was guilty of a "foul" which rendered the boxer *hors de combat*. Philpotts protested, and yet the decision was given against him. Then the much-talked-of Burns-Arundel fight. Burns certainly did a lot of work, but his blows mostly found Arundel's guard, and in consequence lost their sting, whereas the Gunner landed in nearly every round. And in the final round the American was not fighting, but hugging his opponent with the object of avoiding punishment. Had another well-known local referee been in charge of that fight I imagine his instructions would have been "fight or quit" and if Burns had not obeyed them he would have lost on a foul.

The great applause which followed the entrance of Bill Lewis into the arena was ample testimony of his welcome back to Hongkong. He looked fit and well, and early made it apparent that he had left none of his old skill behind him. Despite his previous defeat, Battling Simms fancied his chance, and there were many among the spectators whose opinions swayed in the balance. But the issue was not left long in doubt. It was soon apparent that Lewis was far superior to the black, and the result of the fight showed that in his previous contest with Simms the Australian, as many said, "let" the fight go the number of rounds stipulated, twenty-five. Had he treated the coon as he did on Saturday night, Simms would not have been anxious for another "mix up."

Lewis, I hear, has undertaken a big contract for next month. He has challenged Kenny, a

Manila champion, whose long record is said to be a list of successes. Kenny has accepted the challenger and should arrive in the Colony shortly. He is about 16 lbs. heavier than Lewis, a weight which must tell against the latter if the American is as clever as he is reputed to be. No doubt there will be some tall betting, as well as some hard fighting, but at present I am inclined to pin my faith on the local champion, who has not yet been seen here at his best.

The lawn bowls championship of the Colony is nearing its close. Like last year, it has provided a few surprises. Players of recognised skill went down rather unexpectedly to younger bowlers, and the final lies between two men whose chances were never favoured at any time. The principal honours will again fall to the Police Club, who are to be congratulated on their success. The only other club represented in the four prize-winners is Kowloon.

The final and the distribution of prizes has not yet been arranged, but it is probable that the venue will be the Happy Valley. If Pitt wins, he will have proved his right to the title of champion of the Police Club, which he has already won this year.

OBSERVER.

SOCIALISM IN JAPAN.

SECRET SOCIETY DISCOVERED IN TOKYO.

There are certain well defined aspects of Occidental civilisation to which, notwithstanding her rapid progress toward modernisation, Japan has maintained an unceasing aversion. One of these, says the Tokyo correspondent of *The Standard*, is Socialism, which is, in fact, accounted the worst of crimes, and its adherents are denounced as the open enemies of the State. The attitude of European Governments towards Socialism is a great puzzle to the Japanese, who cannot understand monarchical countries being able to tolerate the promulgation of Socialist doctrines within their borders while the Japanese contemplate with the gravest apprehension. That a Socialist can be accorded membership in the British Cabinet is something beyond the comprehension of a loyal Japanese. The present Mayor of Tokyo, the Hon. Yukio Ozaki, one of the foremost of Japan's younger statesmen, was obliged to resign his position as Minister of Education in a former Cabinet because in a public speech he happened to draw a picture of what Japan might be like under a Republican régime. The very mention of such a thing—however opposed to the idea the speaker may have been—was regarded as improper. Some years ago an organisation of Socialists started up in Tokyo, but the members were mercilessly dealt with and finally suppressed.

The consternation of the authorities upon discovering a secret society of Socialists recently in Tokyo can therefore be better imagined than described. Of course, every member of the fraternity was immediately placed under arrest, and brought before the court. The most alarming feature of the discovery was that it confirmed Japanese suspicions as to the dangerousness of Socialism; for there was unearthed a serious conspiracy, a factory for the making of bombs, and all the apparatus for red-handed Anarchy. This is the first appearance of Anarchy within the Empire. That any Japanese could foster such sentiments has hitherto been believed impossible. But those apprehended in Tokyo stuck to their colours, and disavowed faith in all rulers and States. How they intended utilising the bombs they were caught making can only be surmised by the public, as the authorities have kept the details of the conspiracy a secret. It is reported that the leaders of the gang will be sentenced to penal servitude for life. The difficulty is that the association appears to have extended ramifications, and involves some of the better families in various parts of the Empire. Not that these men had any connection with the offending ones arrested, but to be known to entertain Socialist principles is, in Japan, sufficient to implicate one in the doings of the more reckless members of the society.

STATE ANOMALY.

It is curious to note the further anomalous fact that simultaneously with the Government's aversion to Socialism among individuals, there has been going on a constant drift toward socialist practices on the part of the Government. The Japanese Government now controls most of the railways of the Empire, as well as several factories and other undertakings generally left to private enterprise. The Government's paternal attitude toward industry and private business generally can be regarded in no other light than that of a kind of Socialism. The Government has a monopoly of salt, tobacco, and camphor, and are now looking toward the silk-worm industry. In addition to registering and inspecting, as well as controlling, many private enterprises, the Government registers lawyers, physicians, patent agents, brokers, editors, corporations, societies, associations, including churches, hotels, theatres, etc., etc., all that cater to public demand. At the same time, any suggestion of a belief in Socialism on the part of individuals is rigorously suppressed.

It is clear, therefore, that the opposition of the Japanese Government to Socialism is not to be referred to an economic basis, but to its anti-dynastic trend; in other words, to its constant association with Republicanism. Nevertheless, the principles of Democracy and Socialism are on the increase within the Japanese Empire. The masses are fast reaching a point where they are no longer content to be dictated to by their superiors. There is a growing dissatisfaction which the restriction of the franchise to a small fraction of the population, and with the increasing arrogancy of the rich in restricting the liberties and rights of their employees.

MODERNISM AT WORK.

Japan is not now as in the old days, when the poor were the serfs of the rich and a spirit of paternalism modified the animosity of class against class. The breach between the rich and the poor is growing wider and wider with the advance of industrialism, the increased cost of living, with high taxes, and the placing of existence on a mere money basis. That feeling runs high between class and class may be seen in the tragic results of an offensive reference to the eta class by the mayor of a certain town near Kyoto recently, when the members of the eta class applied a youth to waylay the mayor and do him to death with a club. In a country where the poor are so mercilessly at the disposal of the rich, with the spirit of philanthropy only just beginning to develop, where there are no factory laws, no employers' liability act, where all agree from infancy to old age are ruthlessly wrapped in smoke and grime, with no legal limit to the day's toll, where safeguards to life and health are wanting and wages all too low, in such a country it is only reasonable to expect that Socialist notions will find an agreeable soil.

JAPAN'S COTTON MILLS.

IT'S DOGGED AS DOES IT.

The following letter recently appeared in *The Times of India*:—Sir.—The courtesy of the Miami Busan Kaisha, Limited, Bombay, has given us the opportunity of studying a table of the Japan Spinning and Weaving Mills somewhat similar to that issued annually by our local Millowners' Association. Both are deficient in information on many points of interest and importance to students of the cotton mill industry, but the figures available may help to furnish grounds for some comparisons and for some reflections.

The comparisons I shall attempt will refer to the whole of the Japanese mills, but in India the mills in the Island of Bombay only. Both tables give the paid-up capital of the mills, but as these figures do not represent the block account costs of the respective groups, there is nothing to be learned from them as to the actual capital locked up in plant and buildings. Nor is it possible to ascertain the financial results of the working of these rivals. In Bombay, we have private-owned mills which, of course, do not publish any profit and loss statements, and the limited companies accounts I have not secured. Any comparisons would not be possible, because the Japanese mills, through all limited companies, have not, so far as I can ascertain, any balance sheets in Bombay for reference.

Arthur Leslie.
Bombay, August 17.

The results they have obtained point to a very high level of efficiency, and it is the more remarkable from the fact that women form 90 per cent. of the labour in Japanese mills.

The Japanese people have been craftsmen from time immemorial and their industry and pride of work, discipline and organization show how thoroughly practical they are in matters affecting the material side of life.

What are we going to do?

Nothing?

Sit tight?

Wait and see?

Government has given the "hookum" that our man-in-the-street is to have primary education so that he may be versed with some knowledge of the three E's and qualify to become a voter in the near future. Will it in its present state of development make him a better and happier citizen, a more useful practical craftsman and worker? Will he apply any little knowledge he may acquire to the material affairs of life and be taught the value of industry, pride of work, discipline and respect for authority? Or will his education simply make him talk instead of do? This, however, is somewhat of a digression. I am forgetting that we pride ourselves on being a practical people who, in these regenerate times, have souls above the material affairs of this pastoral world.

Mounting the great Far-East trade of the Bombay millowner is endangered.

During the eighth and ninth centuries there came into use in Japan another system of writing, called the Kana, formed of fragments of those Chinese characters which happened to be most commonly employed. There are two varieties of this, and whereas a Chinese character directly represents a whole word—an idea—the Kana represents the sounds of the word in composed, just as our Roman writing does. Almost all Japanese books are printed in a mixture of Chinese characters, and Kana of one kind or another.

Since about 1870 the Japanese have adopted European methods of type founding, though without causing block printing to be entirely abandoned. All the newspapers are printed with movable types, and a composing room is a strange contrast with an English one. Provision has to be made for, not twenty-six characters, but ten thousand, which is approximately the number of Chinese ideographs in common everyday use; and of each character there must, of course, be different sizes—pics, long primer, brevier, and so on.

Be it hereby known to the subjects of the Empire of Korea that We have devoted Our utmost effort since our accession to the Throne to the difficult task of reorganizing the administration of the Empire into an efficient and powerful system, but that, the creaker of centuries having eaten up the pith and marrow of the nation. Our continued effort has borne no appreciable results, which fact has driven us to desperation.

Were matters to be left alone in this state, the dissolution of the Empire would soon be so complete as to make it impossible to re-collect it. It would be a wiser alternative at the present extremity to extricate us from the custody of firmer and more capable hands than Our Own the destiny of the nation together with the welfare of its people, so that the object we have in view may be accomplished more completely and surely.

"We have clung to this only hope, and, impelled by courage born of conviction, We have hourly handed over to H. I. J. M. the Emperor of Japan, who has been Our most trusted and respected Neighbour-Sovereign, the authority of government over this Empire with the sole object of perpetuating the peace of the Far East and of ensuring the well-being of the people.

"We hereby exhort you, the people of all classes, to realize the stern decree of the present situation, to follow your own avocations quietly and without needless perturbation and to enjoy the blessings occurring from the benevolent rule under the Imperial Government of Japan:

"This step has been taken, not because we have forgotten you, the people, but because we wish to save you. That you, the people, shall fully appreciate the motive which has prompted Us is Our sincere desire."

THE RESIDENT-GENERAL'S PROCLAMATION.

Resident-General Viscount Tarouchi issued, on the day of annexation, a general proclamation addressed to the people of Chosen (Land of Morning Calm) couched in the following terms:

I, Resident-General Viscount Tarouchi, appointed by the Imp-rial Command of H. M. the Emperor of Japan to take control of affairs of Chosen, hereby proclaim the principles of administration that they may be known by all the people:

I.—H. M. the Emperor of Japan, in order to safeguard the welfare of Chosen and maintain the peace of the Far East, has annexed Kankoku (Korea) in compliance with the wish of the ex-Emperor of Korea.

II.—The ex-Emperor of Korea will be entitled hereafter as H. H. Prince Li of Shoton Mansion, the Crown Prince as H. H. Heir Prince Li and the Retired Prince Li of Tokujin Mansion, as H. H. the Retired Prince Li of Tokujin Mansion, and the balance of the royal family will be accorded honour and treatment of 75 per cent. of their total local manufacture of power-spun yarn.

From the calculations (and some as in the important matter of hours of working in Bombay) are on estimates and not actual) it would seem that in output we are far behind our competitors. Japan actually produced 265 pounds per spindle of average 21.3 counts against our 140 pounds per spindle of average 15.5. But converting their production to our average of 15.5 hours working, their output comes to 1951 pounds per spindle per annum, against our 1405 pounds. In other words, Japan would have turned out an average of 10.05 pounds per spindle in 15 hours, against our 7.50s. in the same time.

Bombay Island gives a total of 105,751 to man, 39,254 looms and 2,584,886 spindles; Japan a total of 84,314 (in two shifts) for 13,613 looms and 1,578,506 spindles. I do not know what the proportion of hands to looms is in either country. But to make a rough calculation let us take 5 hands to 4 looms. On this basis Bombay had 79,575 hands for 3,584,886 spindles and Japan had 32,942 hands (i.e., half 84,314 less 9,208) to 1,578,506 spindles, or 39.7 hands per 1,000 spindles for Bombay against 20.8 for Japan.

If the spinning hands are 65,998 (84,314 less 18,416 for looms) and the Japanese weavers had the same average wage, as in the spinning department, the wage bill appears to come to 45 pds per pound of yarn average 21.3's count. Too much consideration, however, must not be given to this very low figure, for although it may be approximately accurate I believe that the profit and loss statements would, if available, disclose the fact that wages do not form the whole of the remuneration of a Japanese mill-hand, and that free board and lodgings in whole or part are provided.

IV.—Members of the Dual Clans and Scholars and all good sons and wives will receive bounties.

"All payments in arrear and due to the Government from ex-officials will be cancelled.

Such prisoners of the State and fugitives from the law as stand charged with a certain category of crime may receive amnesty.

V.—All taxes antedating the fiscal year of the 2nd year of Ryukyu corresponding to the 41st year of Meiji, i.e., 1908, and in arrears to the 75th year of Ryukyu, will be cancelled.

VI.—Such enlightened and loyal subjects as have rendered good and faithful service to the new government will be created Peers and granted endowments and will be ennobled in the service of the Imperial Japanese Government, according to their ability and accomplishments.

AN INVOLVED SENTENCE.

Briefly, the proposal is that for the Chinese characters of the Kana there should be substituted an alphabet. It consists of forty-seven letters. All the Roman characters are included, and the balance is made up of Russian letters and a few that are original. In addition the modified sounds are produced by the free use of accents. In its printed or written form the new language has a rather sensational appearance, but it is simplicity itself compared with Japanese.

The adoption of new symbols does not, of course, carry with it any reconstruction of the language itself, and that to the Western mind, is most curiously involved. The fundamental rule of Japanese syntax is that qualifying words precede the word they qualify.

Here is a sentence taken from the volume already referred to:

"I heard about ten years ago that you had been working diligently in order to invent new letters that were simple and convenient, and by means of which the Japanese and the Westerners might have more friendly intercourse with each other."

Arranging the words as they would occur in the Japanese form, this would be the order:

"You simple and convenient cross-wise writing anglicized to invent denoting Japanese and Westerners intimately have intercourse fast is possible manner in doing you desire that thinking greatly august toil is that fast as to ten years even age hearing was, but."

That is sufficient to show the gulf which divides not only the written language of Japan, but also its methods of thought from those of Western nations. It would be simpler, one would think, for Japan frankly to adopt a European language as a method of communication rather than to try to evolve a new written and printed language. And there is already pretty good evidence that the problem will be solved by the Japanese becoming bi-lingual—with English as their stepmother tongue.

THE ANNEXATION OF KOREA.

"THE AWFUL HAND OF GOD."

The following quaint utterance appears as an editorial in the *Manchuria Daily News* a Japanese newspaper printed in English:

The awe-struck world sees in the Annexation of Korea to Japan the terrible hand of God. Every body takes this alarm for a living warning to the nations and individuals alike that whoever abuses gifts of God shall lose them, that whoever betrays His trust shall be forsaken, and that whoever is unworthy of life shall die.

Is not this from the Japanese nation to glory in the new acquisition because of its glittering glamour? Let us celebrate the occasion of Annexation because our errant brethren who have led a vicious life from father to son for over 20 centuries have returned home to be gathered into our open arms again.

Let us fear God the more and trust to Him for preservation, so long as the Japanese nation takes good care of His new gift of Chosen (Land of Morning Calm) and looks after and guards 15,000,000 of its people who have become our fellow-countrymen, as a trust received from Him for guidance and protection.

JAPAN'S PRINTING REFORM.

10,000 CHARACTERS TO BE REDUCED TO 47.

When Japan adopted Western civilisation it was not long before there was an agitation for the reform of the written characters, which has grown in volume.

It is easy to understand why this should be.

The Japanese, having obtained

NOTICE.

Communications respecting Advertisements, Subscriptions, Printing, Binding, &c., should be addressed DAILY PRESS only, and special business matter THE MANAGER, and Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

Orders for extra copies of DAILY PRESS should be sent in before 11 a.m. on day of publication. After that hour the supply is limited. Only despatched for Cash.

P.O. Box 33. Telephone No. 12. Telegraphic Address: PRESS CODES: A.B.C. 5th Ed. Lieber's.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS



TENDERS are invited for the Supply of TIMBER, TIMBER MATERIALS, and SPARS to H. M. NAVAL YARD for one year from 1st November next. Forms of Tender may be obtained on application to the NAVAL STORE OFFICE. The right is reserved of rejecting all or any Tenders, and of accepting any portion of a tender.

EDGAR WATTS,
NAVAL STORE OFFICE,
Hongkong, 9th September, 1910. [1040]

WANTED all kinds of GUTS, especially CHIN HOG CASINGS.
Agents also may communicate to—
SEIGMUND JOHN,
HAMBURG 15,
(Germany). [933]

SOCIETE DES PULPES ET PAPETERIES DU TONKIN.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a First Call of Dollars Ten (\$10) HAIPHONG CURRENCY—Dollars Ten and Cents Twenty-five (\$10.25)—HONGKONG CURRENCY, per Share will be made on the Preferred Shares of the above Company on 1st October, 1910.

Payment must be made to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, The BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE, or to the INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION between SATURDAY, the 1st, and SATURDAY, the 8th October, 1910.

The Provisional Certificates may be sent in to Messrs. LOWE, BINGHAM & MATTHEWS, St. George's Building, for endorsement after payment has been made, on surrender of the Bankers' Receipts. Interest at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum will be charged on all unpaid calls after the 8th October, 1910.

For the Board of Directors,

T. F. HOUGH,
Chairman
Hongkong General Purposes Committee,
Hongkong, 1st September, 1910. [1009]

VIENNA CAFE CO.,
(1910) LIMITED
(RECONSTRUCTED).

QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL,
(Opposite Post Office.)

A FIRST CLASS
RESTAURANT

TABLE D'HOTE OR A LA CARTE)
AFTERNOON TEAS, ICES, LIGHT
REFRESHMENTS.
SPECIALLY SELECTED BRANDS OF
WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.
AN EXTENSIVE MODERN BAKERY.
A FRENCH CHEF.

Hongkong, 23rd July, 1910. [1074]

NOTICE.

WE beg to inform our Lady Customers that our Establishment will be CLOSED at 5.30 P.M. every day, commencing from 5th September, for One Month only, owing to our FASTING HOLIDAYS.

HOOSAIN-ALI & CO.,
No. 14, Queen's Road Central,
Hongkong, 5th September, 1910. [707]

THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS ARE SAVED BY THE EXPENDITURE OF AS MANY CENTS

By the Use of

SOLIGNUM.

the Wood and Brickwork Preservative which really does what is claimed for it. IT IS ABSOLUTE DEATH TO THE WHITE ANT.

Extensively used by the British Government at Home and Abroad, by H. M. War Department at Hongkong, the Imperial Maritime Customs and all large local concerns.

Prospectus samples and all information from the General Agents.

SIEMSEN & CO.
(Machinery Dept.), Hongkong.

[748]

GRACA & CO.

27, DES VŒUX ROAD.
Dealers in

ASIAN POSTAGE STAMPS AND PICTORIAL POST CARDS.

JUST Received a Selection of POSTAGE STAMP CATALOGUE for 1910, Pictures and Painting Books, Novels, Postage Stamp Album with Iovable Leaf, Postal Post Cards, School and Shopping Bags, Dolls, Toys, Cigars, Cigarettes, &c., co.

Inspection Invited. [789]

PUBLIC COMPANIES

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT CO., LTD.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND of FIFTEEN CENTS per Share for the Six Months ending 30th June, 1910, will be payable on the 12th day of September, 1910, on which date Dividend Warrants may be obtained on application at the Company's Office.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 1st to the 12th day of September, 1910, both days inclusive.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO., General Managers.

Hongkong, 25th August, 1910. [1030]

THE CHINA LIGHT AND POWER COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE NINTH ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in the Company will be held at the Office of the Company, St. George's Building, No. 5, Connaught Road, on SATURDAY, 17th September, 1910, at NOON, for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts and Report of the General Managers for the year ending 31st July, 1910, and electing a Consulting Committee and Auditors.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO., General Managers.

Hongkong, 2nd September, 1910. [1016]

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

THE ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held at the Company's Offices, on SATURDAY, the 24th September, at NOON, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the General Managers, together with a Statement of Accounts to the 30th June, 1910.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 9th to the 24th Sept., both days inclusive.

DOUGLAS, LAPRAIK & Co., General Managers.

Hongkong, 3rd September, 1910. [1018]

INTIMATIONS

PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE.

FOR the purpose of renewing some parts of the handling machinery the Service of Cars will be suspended from 8 P.M. on SATURDAY, the 10th inst., till 8 A.M. on MONDAY 12th inst.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers.

Hongkong, 1st September, 1910. [1007]

HONGKONG CLUB.

NOTICE.

THE EIGHTEENTH HALF-YEARLY DRAWING of SIXTY-FIVE DEBENTURES (1903 issue) of the Hongkong Club, Payable on FRIDAY, the 30th Sept., 1910, will be held at the Club House at 11 o'clock A.M. on SATURDAY, the 17th September, 1910.

Bearers of Debentures are invited to attend the Drawing.

By Order,

JAMES CRAIK,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 1st September, 1910. [1006]

HONGKONG CLUB.

NOTICE.

AN EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Club will be held in the Club House on TUESDAY, the 20th September, 1910, at 5.15 P.M. to confirm the Resolutions passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting held on the 31st August, 1910, as posted in the Hall of the Club.

By Order,

JAMES CRAIK,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 1st September, 1910. [1017]

HONGKONG CLUB.

NOTICE.

AMEETING of the Members of the Club will be held in the Club House on TUESDAY, the 20th September, 1910, at 5.15 P.M. to confirm the Resolutions passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting held on the 31st August, 1910, as set out hereunder:

Tenders will be received at the Office of the Government Secretary, Sandakan, up to 12 o'clock Noon, on the 1st day of OCTOBER, 1910, for the purchase of the exclusive privileges of the Farms enumerated below for a period of 1, 2 or 3 years, commencing on the 1st JANUARY, 1911.

The Farms above referred to are the OPIUM, SPIRIT, GAMBLING, and PAWNEEWORKING FARMS for the whole or part of the State. Copies of the Forms of Contracts for the Farms and full particulars of the conditions to be observed by tenderers may be seen on application at the Office of the Government Secretary, Sandakan, or of Messrs. GUTHRIE & CO., Singapore and Penang, or of Messrs. GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., at Hongkong.

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" 4 " .. 0.159
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Hongkong, 21st June, 1910. [762]

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[42]

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BEKANNTMACHUNG.

DIE Bekanntmachungen des Kaiserlich Deutschen Konsulats in Canton werden während des Jahres 1910 im OSTASIATISCHEM LLOYD der CANTON WEEKLY NEWS und nach Bedarf auch in der HONGKONG DAILY PRESS veröffentlicht werden.

KAISERLICH DEUTSCHE KONSULAT.

Canton, den 15. Dezember, 1909. [1544]

BEKANNTMACHUNG.

DIE Bekanntmachung aus dem diesseitigen Handelsregister, sowie andere gesetzlich vorgeschriebene Veröffentlichungen werden im Jahre 1910 durch:

"OSTASIATISCHEN LLOYD"

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erfolgen.

KAISERLICH DEUTSCHE KONSULAT.

Swatow, den 16. Dezember 1909. [1537]

BEKANNTMACHUNG.

DIE amtlichen Veröffentlichungen des Konsulats Pakhoi-Hollow werden im Jahr 1910 durch den:

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BOUNDED VOLUMES of the HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS, January to June, 1910. With INDEX. Price 75c. On sale at the "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS" Office. Hongkong, 30th June, 1910.

REVIEWS.

The Chartered Junk: A Tale of the Yangtze Valley. By WILLIAM A. RIVERE. Hong Kong: Kelly & Walsh. Stories dealing with life in China must always have a fascination for readers in this part of the world, and those who have read the stories previously published by Mr. Rivero—notably "Anglo-Chinese Sketches" and "Eurasia" will see in the name of the author, as well as in the title of the book, the guarantee of a story which will interest them. The principal title is perhaps a little misleading, for only some half a dozen pages out of the 244 concern the chartered junk. Briefly the story is one of the adventures of two young English ladies into the interior of China, west of Ichang, and the excitement begins with the kidnapping of one and the production of her blood-stained clothes for the inspection of the other. But the girls proved to be of pig's blood, and the young lady after a fortnight's captivity contrived to escape on a chartered junk, which had to fight a battle on her behalf, and was finally burnt to the water's edge. She and all on board were rescued in the nick of time by friends whom the girls had made on the steamer trip up the river, and the story winds up, as most similar stories do, with a couple of marriages. The whole story is very well told, and we have much pleasure in commending it to the notice of our readers.

Verity Ladies. By KEIGHLEY SNOWDEN. London: T. Werner Laurie.

Realistic enough though he has made this picture of lower middle class life in a West Riding town, we must confess that personally we have found Mr. Snowden's latest addition to English fiction a trifle tedious. We must also venture a doubt whether a boy of the assumed age of the teller of the story would use some of the words and phraseology he has made to use, and this is the only flaw in its realism. Two boys are left fatherless at the respective ages of six and eight. Their mother carries on the struggling business of a rope and twine merchant, helped at home by a loyal domestic, and the boys pass through the various stages of school and street life, with nothing very abnormal about it. Boys are very much the same everywhere; they play the same pranks, the same practical jokes on their sedate seniors, have the same games with variations of environment, indulge in the same early love episodes, have to graduate in school fights for the bigger life struggle of the world's affairs, and the Verity brothers, as we have said, have no abnormal or exotic experiences. Keighley Snowden, we venture to think, has made a mistake in not letting his heroes grow up quickly. Yorkshiremen, however, may find more to interest them here than we have done, and it is only fair to the author to say that so far as actual craftsmanship goes, he is quite a master of his art.

The Thread of Gold. By A. C. BENSON. London: John Murray.

Murray's Shilling Library is not likely to experience any falling off in popularity if the present high standard of the publication is maintained. "The Thread of Gold" is a series of sketches written with considerable literary force and charm. Some are the communings of thoughtful man with nature, others are reflections on ordinary incidents of life leading the thoughts to the origin of things, but throughout there is the sweet human element which makes the reading of the book an exquisite delight.

THE THREADS OF LIFE.

(The following lines were written for the late Henry Neville, after hearing his well-known recitation, "If We Only Knew.")

Nobody stands alone in the world.
The threads of life are twisted and twirled
In and out, from one to another.
Linking us close to a sister or brother.
All that we think, that we hope, that we are
Touches a comrade at home or afar.
We should be careful, I think, don't you?
If we only knew, if we only knew.

Gossamer threads that we cannot see
Link us together invisibly;
White threads or black, as the case may be,
Threads that are loosed to Eternity.
Black threads or white that we may not sever
Bind us and tie us for ever and ever.
Shape a thought and set it free.
It slips from your pen and your memory;
You may forget the child of your brain—
Long years later you find it again;
Altered, perhaps, expanded, grown,
Yet, in spite of changes, very your own.
For evil or good, a help or a danger,
In the heart of a friend, on the lips of a
stranger.

Here is your thought. Be it false or true,
You sent it forth—if you only knew.

Behind the footlights in mimic show
You played a part, and you made it glow—
Flare from dead words to a thing of life,
A strong man's soul, a heart in strife;
Flare, pale, glow till the curtain fell.
The thought died then, you say? Ah! well
Lights out, play over, beneath your spell,
Women and men went forth again
In the quiet night and the rain.
Those threads were spinning the evening through.

If you had but known. But perhaps you know!
Nobody stands alone in the world.
The threads of life are twisted and twirled
In and out, from one to another;
We are the keepers of sister and brother.
Each must proclaim at the master-roll
Whether he helped or hindered a soul.
We should be careful, I think, don't you?
If we only knew—if we only knew.

MADEL MURRAY HICKSON.

—Full Mail Gazette.

ON SALE.

APPOINTMENTS IN IRELAND.**FORTUNATE NEWSPAPER STAFF.**

Mr. Clegg asked the Chief Secretary for Ireland whether Mr. George M'Sweeney, appointed by the present Government Crown Prosecutor for the city of Cork; Mr. Robert Denovan, appointed secretary to the University Commissioners, and subsequently secretary to the National University; and the late Mr. Edward H. Evans, who was appointed Under-Secretary for Ireland, were editorial writers for the *Freeman's Journal*; that Mr. J. G. M'Sweeney, appointed Local Government Inspector, was editor of the *Weekly Freeman*; that Mr. M. M. Bodkin, appointed county court judge, was an editorial writer for the *Freeman*; that Mr. M. J. Conroy, appointed Local Government Inspector, was a sub-editor in the employment of the *Freeman's Journal*; that Mr. MacNeill, M. P., who had been appointed professor of law in the National University at a salary of £300 a year, chargeable on the Consolidated Fund, and Mr. R. K. Rothko, M. P., appointed professor of national economics in the National University, at a salary of £250 a year, chargeable on the Consolidated Fund, had also been editorial contributors to the *Freeman's Journal*, and whether, in view of the attitude adopted by the *Freeman's Journal* to the land settlement of 1903, he would explain why so large a portion of Government patronage had fallen to members of the *Freeman's staff*.

Mr. Barry said—As to the appointment to a professorship in the National University, that was no concern of the Irish Government. In the case of the other gentlemen, my right hon. friend has no knowledge of their past connection (if any) with the journal referred to, and the fact, if it be a fact, that such connection at any time existed, had no influence whatever upon their appointments.

Mr. T. Healy asked if the chief magistracy of Dublin was going to be given to a member of the *Freeman's Journal* staff, and whether the revising barrister to be sent to North Louth to revise his constituency was a member of the *Freeman's Journal* office?

Mr. W. O'Brien—Will the right hon. gentleman name any newspaper in the three kingdoms on which such a shower of gold has ever fallen? (Laughter.)

No answer was given to either question.

Mr. T. Healy repeated his question, and asked, further, whether a Select Committee could be appointed to inquire into this extraordinary state of things—this attempt to corrupt public opinion in Ireland.

Mr. Barry—As the vacancy of chief magistrate is still unfilled, it is impossible for me to anticipate what appointment will be made.

Mr. T. Healy—Can we have any assurance that the great city of Dublin is not going to be given up to another journalist from the *Freeman's Journal* office?

Mr. Kilbride (Nat.)—Can the right hon. gentleman assure the House that in future all appointments will be divided equally between the staffs of the *Belfast News Letter* and the *Cork Free Press*?

A Medical Officer**Debility, Nervous Exhaustion**

Certainly the absolute confidence of eminent doctors is evidence enough of the exceptional benefits imparted by Phosferine. Even doctors cannot do more to prove their confidence than by using Phosferine to remedy their own disorders. Could any proof be more definite, more convincing than the testimony of John Dodd, D.S.M., Medical Officer in the late South African War, who says: "After being shot through both lungs I was dangerously reduced, and I attribute it solely to Phosferine that I regained my usual health. I have proved the value of Phosferine in brain, nerve, and muscular exhaustion." This brilliant medical officer found Phosferine particularly serviceable for insufficiency of nerve force, and declares nothing was so suitable in combating fevers, chills, &c.

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John Dodd, D.S.M. (late of the Medical Staff, 5th Imperial Yeomanry, 1st Brigade, South Africa), Ladysmith House, Witton-le-Wear, writes:—"I have had considerable experience in the use of your invaluable remedy Phosferine, and it has proved particularly serviceable where there exists insufficiency of nerve force. This condition, often due to primary weakness, lays the system open to influenza, colds, neuralgia, rheumatism, indigestion, fevers, and in remedying this predisposition I have found nothing so suitable as your preparation. Phosferine invariably goes to the root of the mischief direct. The certainty of its action is moreover an estimable feature. In debility and kindred ailments, caused by a reduced system, it has unprecedented power, and in my own case I can bear evidence to its exceptional value, and am indeed greatly indebted to its wonderful restorative properties. During the late war in South Africa, I was shot through both lungs and pericardium and that reduced me most dangerously; after taking Phosferine for about two months it brought me back to my usual health. I attribute this solely to the use of Phosferine. I have advised Phosferine in several cases, and proved its value in brain, nerve, and muscular exhaustion."—March 11, 1910.

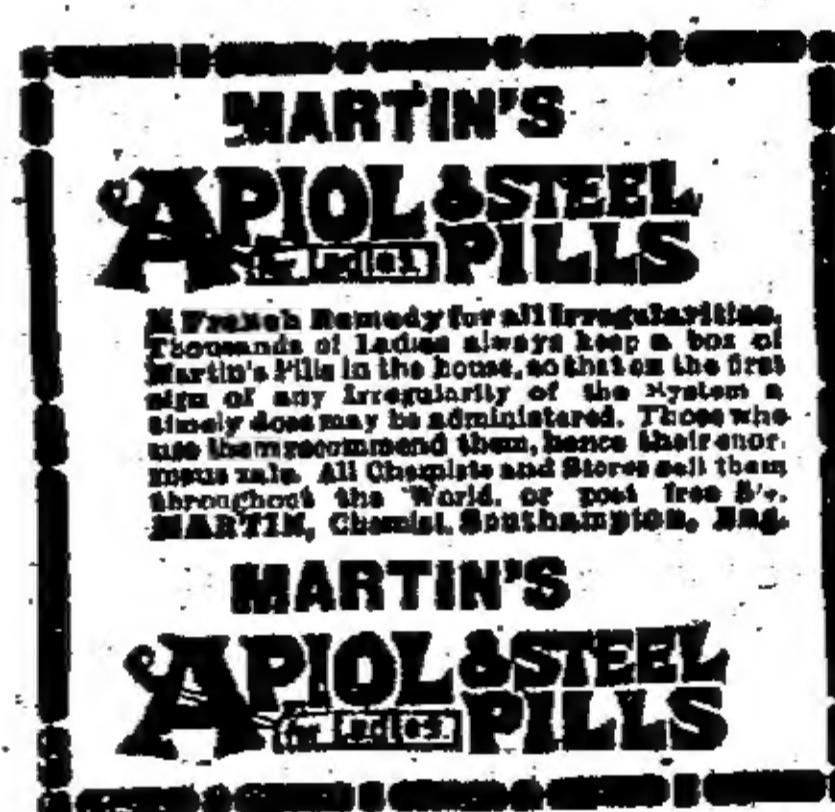
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This world-famous preparation quickly removes freckles, redness, rashes, cutaneous eruptions, and other disorders of the skin. It is a safe and effective remedy for those who complain of it to suffer from their skin troubles—but whether you do or not, you should always have a jar of Rowland's Kalydor to use it night and morning. Get it from your chemist. Rowland & Sons, 67, Hatton Garden, London, E.C. Sold by druggists and apothecaries. Ask for Rowland's original or get it from Rowland & Sons, Ltd., 10, Lower Regent Street, London, S.W. Don't buy spurious imitations.

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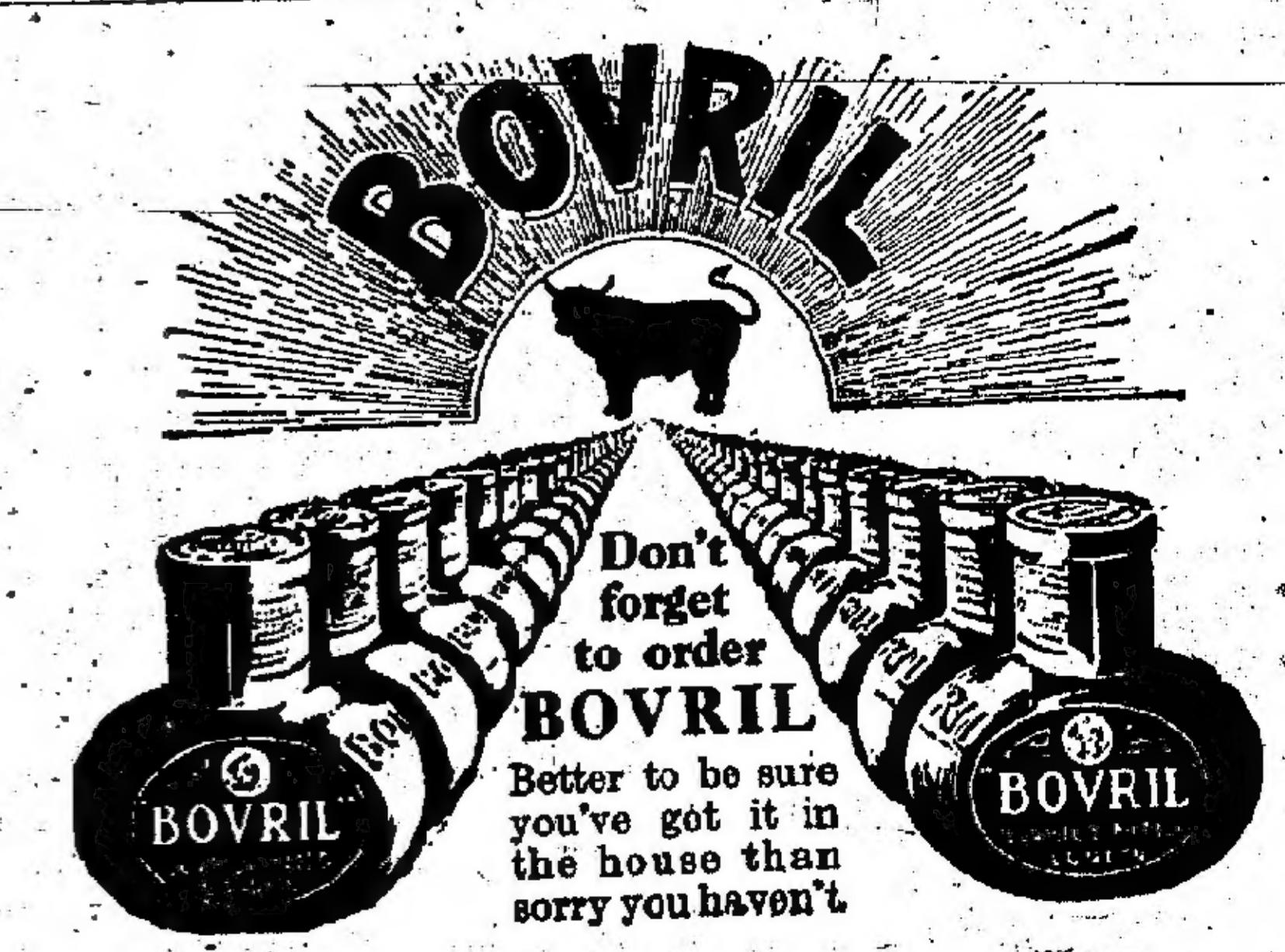
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739.2



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THE VELVET HAND.

BY
WILLIAM LE QUEUX.

It was about seven o'clock on a wild wet winter's night that I turned this exit from the Great North Road, and swing into the old courtyard of the "George" at Stamford.

I had travelled that day from Newcastle-on-Tyne, over two hundred miles of muddy road, and fagged and half frozen I could go no further. There was still eighty miles from London, but I felt so tired out that I knew it would be dangerous to drive further. I might fall asleep at the steering-wheel—with fatal result.

So I ran the car into the garage, shut off the lamps, and ordered my bag to be carried into the hotel.

You, who motor, know the quaint, rambling, old place, with its old staircase and panelled rooms, an important post-house in the olden days, and now much frequented by motorists.

In the cosy dining-room, where a big wood fire burned brightly, I washed myself, and then sat down alone to hot soup and cutlets, served by a dark-eyed waiting-maid.

Apparently I was the only guest in the hotel.

As I sat at my meal, I heard another car approaching across the bridge but next second it roared past on its way to London.

When I threw myself in an arm-chair before the fire in the lounge, and the maid brought me my coffee, I quickly left doorway—feigned out at the door, and as another car swept by—a Daimler from its sound—I congratulated myself that I had put up in such comfortable quarters.

I must have fallen asleep, for when I awoke the great wood fire was burning low. I heard a sound behind me, and turning quickly in my chair, was confronted by the slim, neat figure of a woman in a dark, well-cut gown—a young, brown-haired woman, who smiled at me in recognition, and then advancing to where I sat, stretched forth her hand, exclaiming in French:

"Ah! mon cher, M'sieur Fleming! How curious that we should meet here—all places!"

I rose from my chair, and bowed as I took her hand. I am afraid my greeting was somewhat cold, for, truth to tell, this pretty young Frenchwoman was not a person whom I desired to meet.

"You appear displeased, m'sieur," she exclaimed, her pretty mouth parted, displaying even rows of pearl teeth. Gabrielle Fossard was not more than twenty-four, due to her finger-tips, and a well-known figure at Monte Carlo each winter.

"Our last meeting, mademoiselle, was—in—well—in somewhat unfortunate circumstances. I remarked rather coldly, as I stood beside her upon the hearthrug.

"Admitted, m'sieur, and had it not been for that letter which came secretly into your hand—that letter of warning—you would to-day have been an inmate of the fortress-prison of Toulon," she remarked, looking straight into my eyes.

"What do you mean?" I asked.

Without replying she walked across the room, and closed the door. Then, when she returned, she faced me, and raising her big dark eyes to mine, said:

"Surely, m'sieur, you will not easily forget the Ribeiro affair—eh? As an agent of your British Secret Service you came to France, and induced the engineer, Jules Ribeiro, to prepare for you complete plans of the new submarine being built in secret in Toulon. For those plans you gave one hundred thousand francs, but on the night they passed into your possession you received an anonymous letter—telling you to fly to Marseilles in a car waiting outside the town, and embark upon a British ship, if you valued your liberty."

"Well, as you apparently know so much, mademoiselle, I may as well admit that I needed the warning and succeeded in escaping."

The girl, whom I knew to be a clever agent in the employ of the French Secret Service, smiled.

"It is well that you fled. Within half an hour of your arrival at Marseilles the police of the port were in search of you. But you had gone, carrying your valuable purchase with you. Do you know who gave you warning?"

"No," I replied.

"Would you recognise the handwriting of the letter?" she asked.

I nodded in the affirmative.

"It was signed 'A Friend,'" she remarked,

and bending for a moment at the little writing-table she scribbled some words and handed them to me upon a sheet of paper.

Instantly I recognised the fine angular calligraphy.

"You!" I gasped. "You—Mademoiselle Gabrillo!—why, I always believed you to be my worst enemy!"

"I am—sometimes," laughed the pretty young Frenchwoman who had hid, I knew, many adventures which were remarkable. She known to her intimacy as "The Velvet Hand"—an account of her dexterity; was one of the chief assistants of the infatuated Pierron, head of the Secret Service of France.

"Why did you thus act as my friend?" I demanded. "Had it not been for that letter I should have remained yet another day, or perhaps two, in Toulon. There were reasons why I should not leave suddenly."

"Jules Ribeiro was betrayed," she said. "He was given away by an enemy, a woman, and, in turn, confessed to the commandant. I know this and warned you in time."

"Why?"

"In return for a service you once performed for me," was her rather hesitating reply. "You were not aware, I know, that your action benefited me—but it did. You could have exposed my father, and caused his arrest as a traitor to France. There was every inducement for you to do so. But you hesitated, because you had given your word—the word of an Englishman and a gentleman."

In a second a truth that I had never suspected flashed across my mind. Quite unwittingly I had secured the good will of this pretty girl by exercising a leniency for which I had afterwards condemned myself. It was a sign of fear.

I thought. The work of secret agent in a foreign country is ever fraught with great danger. Men and women who are friends will always turn upon one who is a spy. Little do the British public realise the patriotic heroism of that little band of men who are travelling to and fro on the Continent learning the secrets of other nations—secrets upon which ambassadors often act, and even the policies of Governments are formed. We of the Secret Service, have no protection. If we are discovered, all employers the British Government, disclaim all knowledge of us, and most of necessity stand by and withhold their protection.

I could name a dozen gallant and patriotic Englishmen, gentlemen all of them, who have disappeared from the ken of their friends, and who to-day languish in foreign prisons, either because of their excess of zeal, or of the jealousy of a woman.

At my request Gabrielle Fossard seated herself beside the fire to chat. Hitherto, we had always been the most bitter enemies, but that wild, wet night we became friends.

I knew that, as secret agent of the French Republic, she had effected several daring coups in Berlin. It was she who, by presence of affection for a certain pompadour-like officer of the German General Staff, had cleverly secured the plans for mobilisation along the Moselle on that day when the dash to be made for our English shores. In a single night these had been copied in room in the Kaiserhof Hotel, in Berlin, and next morning restored to their place, so that none in Germany knew the truth.

For his service the waist-waisted girl before me had received a grant of twenty thousand francs from the secret service fund.

Both of us being agents of different Powers it was but natural that we should be distrustful of each other, notwithstanding the existence of that silly illusion known as the "secret continue."

"You are alone here, mademoiselle?" I asked, as I puffed at my cigarette in wonder.

"Yes, m'sieur. Alone—in order to meet you.

"To meet me, eh?" I asked, turning to her quickly, and noting the strange intense look in her fine dark eyes. Her gown was of a dark woollen stuff, cut with a grace which betrayed the Parisian couturier. She wore one ornament only, a very thin diamond bangle, half concealed by the lace at her wrist.

"I well, I want you to do me a favour," she said in a low voice. "You have your ear here, I know. I want you to take me somewhere. I am compelled to make a journey in secret."

"I looked her straight in the face.

"Ah!" she said quickly. "Do not think I am here in England for purposes of espionage. If I were, I would not ask your aid. I should fear to do so. No, I am here upon purely private business—a matter that concerns her only future. Will you not assist me?" she added with an appealing look.

"You wish to go to-night?"

"Yes, now—to Colchester."

"Colchester? Why that's over a hundred miles from here!"

"I must be there before dawn to-morrow morning," was her answer. "Will you take me there, and ask no questions?"

I hesitated. Colchester is the chief military centre of the eastern district, and will be of great importance if ever an invader sets foot upon our shores. Foreign spies have of late been detected all over Essex, Suffolk, and Norfolk, plainly showing that minutest details regarding forage, supplies, horses, and transport capabilities were being actively collected in view of the coming raid.

"M'sieur Fleming, I assure you that my presence there is of very greatest urgency—for me, it is a matter-of-life-or-death."

I saw how deeply in earnest she was, and I forgot my fatigue. I had good head-lamps, and my car being a 'forty-eight' I calculated that, with no tyre trouble, I ought to be in Colchester by half-past five.

"How did you know I was here?" I asked suddenly.

But she evaded my question, and repeated her request to be taken over to the coast road.

So at last I rang for the waitress, paid my bill, and having had my bag taken back to the car, filled up with petrol, set off, the glare headlights, and awaited Mademoiselle.

In a few moments she came forth, a grey grey tied across her hat. But her coat was not sufficiently thick to withstand a night of pelting rain. So I made her assume a long black oilskin belonging to Jackson, my chauffeur whom I had left in London—out with her seated at my side we moved slowly out upon the dark wet highway.

The local police were busy searching for the assassin. Near the body had been found the marks of a woman's shoe with others, but the identity of the woman in question remained a complete mystery. So after making a good many enquiries myself I returned to London, and reported to the Chief, who said—

"An act of revenge, I suppose. Nothing was found upon him, eh?"

"Nothing," was my reply.

I alone was aware of the identity of the assassin. Yet what could have been the motive?

"Two years went by. I met Gabrielle Fossard on several occasions in France and Germany, but the tragedy was never mentioned between us. We were friends, and more than once I had been greatly indebted to her for confidential information.

Then one day I learned that she was lying very ill at her pretty apartment in the Avenue des Villiers, and I went to Paris to see her. I sat for an hour at her bedside, and though she endeavoured to be gay and entertaining as she always had been, I saw fatality written upon her white handsome face.

Three days later she was dead—of consumption.

The mystery remained a mystery until about six months ago, when one night I was at home in Half Moon Street, resting after a long inquiry I had been making in a certain town upon the Baltic shore.

I was smoking in the ease of my own fire-side, having just returned from dining at the

station and into the town with a sudden. I saw her hurrying towards me. One hand was pressed to her breast, and she was greatly agitated and breathless.

"Quick!" she cried as she sprang into her seat. "Let us get away from this place—everywhere."

I started quickly as I looked at her.

"Why?" I gasped. "What has occurred—there's blood upon your hands!"

"Ah! Don't ask me—don't ask me, M'sieur!" she shrieked, wiping her hands upon her gown, and quickly concealing them. "Let us fly!

"I am your friend—my friend—save me!"

My heart stood still. What had occurred within that dark wood—what, indeed?

I drove the car—drove, I think, as I had not driven before through the deserted streets of Colchester and out upon the London road never slackening pace until I found myself in Half Moon Street, before the door of the smoke-grimed house in which I had bachelor chambers.

She entered with me, climbing the stairs, and passing into my bedroom without a word. I heard her washing her hands, heard her sighing and murmuring to herself in French.

But when she came forth again she was calm as a statue. Her bright eyes had lost all their vivacity; and her gaze was fixed and preoccupied.

I placed my hand tenderly upon her shapely shoulder, and asked in earnestness—

"What has happened, mademoiselle? Cannot you entrust me with your secret?"

She slowly shook her head in the negative.

The trace of blood she had removed from her hands, but upon the sleeve of her dress was a dark ugly stain—a stain which she had not noticed.

I made her some coffee, which she drank with avidity. Then, after a short rest, she resumed her hat and coat and left me to catch the two-twenty train from Charing Cross for Paris.

Through that afternoon and the next day I remained in wonder. I looked in the papers for the report of any tragedy, but in vain.

On the third day, however, I was summoned by messenger to the house of our Chief, in Eton Place, and when I entered his cosy library he said—

"Listen, Fleming. A very curious affair was reported to me late last night. A man, believed to be a German, and in all probability a secret agent, has been found murdered."

"In a wood—near Colchester," I added quickly.

"How did you know?" I asked.

"I was here," she said. "I was not aware that the affair had got into the papers yet."

But I made no remark, and allowed him to proceed.

"The command at Colchester has reported it,

saying that the body was found by some infantry

men during manoeuvres, and identified as a man

well-known in the camp. If he really is a Ger

man agent you may perhaps identify him. You'd

best go down there at once."

I secured this from his pocket, gave it to me, and rushed away. She committed the deed in order to save me from exposure and ruin—because—because she loved me," he added in a voice choking with emotion. "I—I only once saw her afterwards," he added, hoarsely, when she was gone. "when she passed away—with her hand clasped in mine."

She followed me to the station and into the train, and when I reached the platform she said—

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FEARED PERMANENT DISFIGUREMENT.

VICTIM TO AGONIZING SKIN ERUPTIONS
IN COLOMBO CURED BY
D. WILLIAMS' PINK PILLS.

Not purgative and not weakening, but blood-purifying, blood-strengthening, and blood-making all the time, Dr. Williams' Pink Pills in the fullest degree, the essential properties to cure eruptions on and diseases of the skin.

"The doctor told me that I was suffering from blood poisoning when my face became covered with boils about eighteen months ago," said Mr. Henry P. Peaker, of Galle Road, Colombo. "He gave me alternatives and blood purifiers, but they did not the least bit of good. The boils presented a deplorable appearance, and the boils were so large on my neck that I found it painful to swallow food. Even the mere action of washing my face was attended with excruciating pain."

"For over a year I suffered in this dreadful manner, during which time I tried many different medicines on the recommendation of friends, each of whom seemed to have his pet remedy, but all failed, and at last I began to fear I should be disfigured for life.



Mr. H. P. Peaker,
of Colombo.
(from a photograph.)

"It was an aunt of mine, whose son had used Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for another complaint with complete success, who suggested that I should try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. At first I was rather sceptical, but as my whole family held great faith in these Pills, I decided to give them a trial."

And splendidly they served me. After about two bottles the boils began to decrease in number, and after a few more bottles they disappeared altogether. All that is left of them now are some slight marks of the places where they were, but I expect that time will eradicate those. I was delighted at the rapidity of my cure.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People cured Mr. Peaker, who is an assistant in the business of Messrs. Miller & Co., Colombo, by making his blood pure and rich and red. Good blood means strengthened nerves, fresh vitality, restored health, that is why Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have earned world renown as the greatest remedy for Anemia, Debility, Malaria, Indigestion, Liver Disorders, Back-pains, Headaches, Rheumatism, Sciatica, Paralysis, Bori-Bori, and also especially, for those ailments which afflict only the females. Obtainable at most shops, where medicines are sold, also direct from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 84, Szechuan Rd., Shanghai, who send 1 bottle for \$1.50 or 6 bottles for \$8, post free to my address.

CHURCH SERVICES.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, Queen's Road, West. 15th Sunday after Trinity, 9th August, 1910. 11 a.m. Vespers; 6 p.m. Morning Service, and Woodward; Haynes, Russell and Staine; Kyrie, Vincent; Hymns, 247, 193, 158 and 293. Holy Communion, 12.45 p.m.; 6.30 p.m. Pauline, Hopkins and Stephen. Magnificat, Canridge, 24th a.m.; Nunc Dimittis, Barnby, 7th p.m.; Hymns, 111, 341, 567 and 603.

The Church launch "DaySpring" will call on ships carrying white crosses to bring friends ashore to the Services between 9.15 and 10.30 a.m., and between 5.15 and 6 p.m. (Kowloon Police Pier 10.30 and 6.45 returning afterwards). The "Answering Pennant" is the call flag. All the sittings are free and unappropriated. Visitors welcome. Books, &c., provided. Sunday school 10 to 10.45 a.m.

ST. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL, Hongkong, 16th Sunday after Trinity, September 11th. Holy Communion after Mass (11 a.m.). Matins (11 a.m.). Responses, Festal (6.15 a.m.). Matins (11 a.m.). Responses, Festal (6.15 a.m.). Venite, Lætare, Work, Antiphon and Woodward; Haynes, Russell and Staine; Kyrie, Vincent; Hymns, 247, 193, 158 and 293. Holy Communion, 12.45 p.m.; 6.30 p.m. Pauline, Hopkins and Stephen. Magnificat, Canridge, 24th a.m.; Nunc Dimittis, Barnby, 7th p.m.; Hymns, 111, 341, 567 and 603.

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ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH, Nathan Road, Kowloon, 15th Sunday after Trinity, 11th September, 1910. Holy Communion at 8 a.m. Morning Service at 11 a.m. Evolving Services at 6 p.m. Sunday School at the Vicarage at 10 a.m. Services on Sundays:—Holy Communion on 1st, 2nd and 4th Sundays of the month; 8 a.m. on 1st, 3rd and 5th Sundays at noon. Morning Prayer at 11 a.m. Evening Prayer at 6 p.m.

UNION CHURCH, Kennedy Road.—Special Freshers'—Mr. H. S. MacKenzie, 11 a.m. Worship, Hymn, 370, 321 and 438; Anthem, "All ye nations praise the Lord"; 6 p.m. Worship, Hymns 313, 214, 292 and 353.

PALACE CHURCH—As there will be no Peak Trams to-morrow (Sunday), besides the usual Services at St. John's Cathedral, the following Services will be held on the Peak:—8 a.m. Holy Communion, at the Peak Church, 10 a.m. Matins and address, at Mt. Austin Barracks. (By kind permission of the Officer Commanding). The "Buffs" this Service will be open to all. 5.30 p.m. Evenings Address, at the Peak Church.

LATEST STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The str. Saint Patrick sailed from Keelung on the 8th instant, at noon, and is due at this port this morning.

The str. Prinz Waldemar, which left here on the 14th ultimo, arrived at Sydney on the 8th instant, at 10 a.m.

The N.Y.K. str. Miyazaki Maru (European Line) left Shanghai for this port on the 9th instant, and is expected here on the 12th inst.

The I.G.M. str. Hirano Maru (European Line) left Singapore for this port on the 9th instant, and is expected here on the 14th inst.

The C.P.R. Co.'s str. Empress of Japan left Vancouver for Hongkong via the usual ports of call on the 7th instant a.m.

WIGGLE-WOOGIE OF THE UNIVERSE.

EARTH'S GATHER THROUGH SPACE.

M. Camille Flammarion, the famous French astronomer, contributes the following interesting article to the New York Herald (Paris edition) on the movements of the earth in space:

The earth on which we are is the sport of two movements. To indicate them as briefly as possible, they are—

1. Its daily rotation round its axis in 23 hours and a quarter.

2. Its annual revolution round the sun in 365 years.

3. The precession of the equinoxes in 25,765 years.

4. The monthly movement of the earth round the centre of gravity of the earth and moon coupled.

5. The nutation caused by the moon's attraction, in eighteen years and a half.

6. The secular variation of the obliquity of the ecliptic.

7. The secular variation of the eccentricity of the terrestrial orbit.

8. The displacement of the line of the apsides (the great axis of the terrestrial orbit) in 21,000 years.

9. The perturbations caused by the constantly changing situation of the planets.

10. The displacement of the centre of gravity of the solar system around which the earth turns annually.

11. The general translation of the solar system, which carries the earth, like all other planets, towards the constellation Hercules.

12. The movement of the earth's pole which causes a slight variation of all latitudes according to a rather bizarre oscillation.

A thirteenth movement may be added to these twelve movements—that of the tides of the earth's crust, which twice a day raise the soil under our feet to an extent which varies following the zones and which at the equator attains twenty inches.

16,250 MILES AN HOUR.

All these movements take place without any direct sensation being experienced by us. Whether reposing during the night in a well-closed room or seated in the middle of a solitary and silent wood, we never imagine that in reality we are being borne away into space by a motor-car at the fantastic speed of 66,250 miles an hour.

Yet the terrestrial globe about which we live is a motor-car of the weight of 5,864,000,000,000,000 tons, and of 7,217 miles diameter, which in one year completes round the sun a circuit measuring 581,300,000 miles, thus obliging it to travel at a speed of 1,950,000 miles a day, or 66,250 an hour, 1,104 minutes, or 18 2/5 miles a second.

That is our condition in the bosom of the most apparent repose, of the immobility of everything which surrounds us, and of the most absolute silence. And the mechanism of the universe is so admirably organized that none of our senses can perceive this relentless movement. Night and day we are thus carried through space with a prodigious activity which constitutes the universal life of beings and things.

Since it has existed the earth has not twice passed along the same road, for it does not describe a closed orbit round the sun, but a helix resulting from the combination of its annual revolution round the sun with the translation of that star in space. On one hand it sails round the sun at the rate of 66,250 miles an hour, as I have said, and on the other, it advances towards the star of Hercules at a speed of from 4,350 miles an hour.

EVERYTHING IN MOTION.

All is movement. Everything is in motion. And it is even impossible to take count of the real speeds since our measures are all based on points which themselves are mobile. We know stars the speed of which is 62,124,486,248 miles a second. All the stars in the heavens, which to us seem fixed and which still today form figures of constellations analogous to those contemplated by the eyes of Homer and Pythagoras thousands of years ago, are hurled into space in every direction and their apparent immutability is derived only from their distances.

To ascertain the anchorage of any Vessel, the Harbour has been divided into Four Sections commencing from Green Island. Vessels anchoring nearest Kowloon are marked "K," nearest Hongkong "H," midway between Hongkong and Kowloon "m," and those vessels berthed at the Kowloon Wharf "k.w." together with the number denoting the section.

SECTIONS.

1. From Green Island to the Harbour Master's.

2. From Harbour Master's to Blake Pier.

3. From Blake Pier to Naval Yard.

4. From Naval Yard to East Point.

But in reality, all the constellations are falling apart. The seven stars of the Great Bear are straggling slowly away from each other, the three kings in the belt of Orion are separating, Arcturus in the Constellation of Bootes is rushing towards Virgo, Sirius is moving off in the direction of Canopus, the star Alpha in Cygnus is coming towards us in a direct line, but will never reach us. The famous star 1850 Giromella is a dashing away in infinity at a speed of 372 miles a second!

All these sums, all these world-systems are running, flying, fleeing, are being showered like snow flakes scattered in a blizzard and form the molecules, the atoms of a prodigious organism, living by an unknown life, in the immensity of which our planet is only an imperceptible piece of machinery, but a real part regulated by intelligent laws, by "laws" of which the mechanism works and in nature a chaos nor an inert mass. Yes. All is motion, all life.

What users say about LEMCO:

"Without doubt LEMCO is even more valuable than in any indispensable in Tropical Countries than in England. I have sent a sample to a friend in India, and he says it is a remedy for sea-sickness, and to the exhaustion consequent on sea-sickness." W. India.

"I think your LEMCO is grand stuff. Used four months ago, I was almost dead, but was alive during part of that time with LEMCO."

Natal.

What users say about LEMCO:

LEMCO is pure highly concentrated, LEMCO, 4 Lloyd's Avenue, London, E.C.

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SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

CHOWEA, German str., 1,005, Schmitz, 8th September—Bengkulu 31st August, Rio-Batfield & Swire.
HANSON, British str., 1,356, Wilde, 9th Sept.—Shanghai and Swatow 8th Sept.
HUNICLOW, British str., 9th Sept.—Canton, JOSHIN MARU, Japanese str., 702, H. Murayama, 9th Sept.—Swatow 8th September, Osaka Shoson Kaiho.
KWANGLOO, Chinese str., 9th Sept.—Canton.
MEIFOO, Chinese str., 1,339, Froberg, 9th Sept.—Shanghai and Swatow 8th Sept., General C. M. N. Co.
SIEZA, German str., 3,781, Faas, 9th Sept.—Frochow 2nd Sept., General—Hamburg Almaviva Linie.
TENKAI, British str., 3,210, F. W. Cullum, 9th Sept.—Shanghai 6th Sept., General—Batfield & Swire.

CLEARANCES.

AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE
9th September.
Nobis, British str., for Singapore.
Rubi, British str., for Manila.

DEPARTURES.

9th September.
FUKU MARU, Japanese str., for Kobe.
HAITAN, British str., for Swatow.
LIGHTNING, British str., for Singapore.
NANSANG, British str., for Shanghai.
SAMIA, German str., for Haiphong.
SENCHIKU MARU, Jap. str., for Sourabaya.
SUNGKIAN, British str., for Amoy.
THIGONIA, Dutch str., for Singapore.
YUNTSANG, British str., for Manila.

SHIPPING REPORTS.

The Chinese str. *Mefoo* reports: The 5th and 6th instant, light fresh N.Easterly gale; fresh Northwesterly breeze in the Formosa Channel.

VESSELS IN DOCK.

TAIKO DOCK.—
Union at No. 2 Slip.
Draemian at Seawall.
Demeter at Seawall.
Crook at Dock.

VESSELS EXPEDITED.

THE AUSTRALIAN MAIL.
The E. & A. str. *Easter* from Sydney, &c., left Manila on the 6th inst., morning, for this port.

The E. & A. str. *Aldeham* left Sydney on the 21st ultimo for Queensland Port, Manila and thence port.

THE FRENCH MAIL.

The M.M. str. *Yarra*, with the French Mail of the 14th ultimo, and mails from London of the 13th ultimo; will leave Saigon on the 9th inst. at 3 p.m., and expected to arrive here on the 12th instant at daylight.

THE INDIAN MAIL.

The Indo-China str. *Laiang* from Calcutta and the Straits left Singapore for this port on the 6th inst.

THE AMERICAN MAIL.

The P.M. str. *Mongolia* is due to arrive at Hongkong on the 12th inst., at noon.

The T.K.K. str. *Tenyo Maru* left Yokohama on the 5th instant, and is due to arrive at this port on the 13th instant.

The T.K.K. str. *Nippon Maru* sailed from San Francisco on the 6th inst., for Hongkong via Honolulu, Yokohama, Kobe, &c., and Shanghai, and is due to arrive at Nagasaki and the Straits on the 12th inst., to arrive at Hongkong on the 16th inst.

MERCHANT STEAMERS.

The I.G.M. str. *Friar Sigismund* left Kobe on the 4th inst., at 5 a.m., and may be expected here to-day a.m.

The Mogul Line str. *Pathan* sailed from the United Kingdom on the 2nd ultimo for Hongkong via Straits.

The O.S.K. str. *Panama Maru* left Tacoma for this port via Japan and Manila on the 6th ultimo, and is expected to arrive here on or about the 13th instant.

The N.Y.K. str. *Ceylon Maru* (Bombay Line) left Singapore for this port on the 7th instant, and is expected here on the 13th instant.

The O.S.K. str. *Seattle Maru* left Tacoma, Wash., for this port on the 20th ultimo, and is expected to arrive here on or about the 27th instant.

PASSENGERS.

DEPARTED.
Per Derflinger, for Shanghai, Messrs. E. Guttenberg, C. R. Simpkins, J. M. Dickinson, G. Long, L. R. Clarke, H. Humphreys, Imber, D. J. Moran, K. W. Hettlinger, Dr. S. W. Te., G. J. March, Dr. Ho Ku, Capt. H. Coote, Mr. and Mrs. Anderson, General Edwards, Mrs. J. Dickenson, Mr. Edwards, Mrs. W. Cutting, Misses Edward, A. Remedios, D. D. Pereira, M. L. Duns, Messrs. R. P. Remedios, A. Remedios, D. Gutierrez, Britto, A. Rodriguez, A. Ullmann, B. Freitas and F. Schlitter; for Kobe, Mrs. Hepner, Miss J. H. M. Cathie and T. H. Kang; for Yokohama, Mrs. Lewington.

PASSENGERS EXPECTED.

Per I.G.M. str. *York*, due here 5th Oct.—Mrs and Miss Naumann, Mr. Carl Becker, Mr. C. Jensen, Mr. E. Schlegel, Mr. H. Langer and Miss H. C. van Hengel.

Per I.G.M. str. *Princess Alice*, due here 19th Oct.—Mr. J. J. Elizalde and family, Mr. Sanchez, Mr. J. M. Elizalde, Mr. Juan Angel, Mr. M. Elizalde, Mr. and Mrs. K. Ziegler, Jr., Mrs. C. Herford, Mrs. M. L. Lauder, Miss N. Lovegrove, Miss L. Pehl, Miss M. Infante, Miss C. Quintana, Miss S. Knopel, Miss H. Reim and Rev. P. Thienissen.

Per I.G.M. str. *Luetzow*, due here 2nd Nov.—Mr. J. J. Kunzli, Mr. and Mrs. Rodatz, Mr. C. Ahrendt, Mr. and Mrs. J. Thomson.

Per I.G.M. str. *Kleist*, due here 16th Nov.—Mr. and Mrs. A. Buxton, Miss Tredwell, Dr. M. V. H. Horke, Mr. L. King and Mr. Wannings.

Per I.G.M. str. *Prins Lodewijk*, due here 30th Nov.—Mr. and Mrs. Bethune, Commander and Mrs. J. H. Bull, Mr. W. Bull, Miss M. F. Bull, Mr. E. Spenger, Mrs. B. Leyton, Mr. and Mrs. A. Mottram, Miss B. Kergen, Miss M. Stephens, Miss F. C. Corcoran, Miss E. Greenleaves and Dr. E. W. Perkins.

STEAMERS PASSED THE CANAL.

Aug. 26th—C. Ferd. Lories, Hudson, Nippon, Pelauca, Sibonia, Amur, Eschima, Indra, 30th—Bamalde, Princ. Eiel Friedland, Somal, Soya Maru, Wyoming. September 2nd—Bamalde, Brasilia, China, Kaga Maru, Keenan, Abit, Machau, Moyne, Oceanus, Pashau, Tungo Maru, Pacifica, 6th—Hysen, Monmouthshire, Theseus, Armenia.

ARRIVALS AT HOME.

September 6th—Aiglous, Invercyle.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO'S

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.

"EMPEROR LINE."

Between China, Japan and Europe via Canada and the United States, calling at Victoria and Vancouver B.C. (through the Inland Sea of Japan) Kobe, Yokohama, the only line that maintains a regular schedule service of 2 days YOKOHAMA to VANCOUVER, 21 days HONGKONG to VANCOUVER SAVING 5 to 7 DAYS' OCEAN TRAVEL.

From Hongkong.

From Quebec.

EMPEROR OF INDIA" SAT., 17th Sept. "ALLAN LINE" FRIDAY, 14th Oct.
EMPEROR OF JAPAN" SAT., 8th Oct. "EMPEROR OF IRELAND" FRI., 4th Nov.
EMPEROR OF CHINA" SAT., 29th Oct. "ALLAN LINE" FRIDAY, 25th Nov.
MONTEAGLE" TUESDAY, 9th Nov.

From St. John, N.B.

EMPEROR OF INDIA" SAT., 19th Nov. "EMPEROR OF BRITAIN" FRI., 16th Dec.
EMPEROR OF JAPAN" SAT., 17th Nov. "ALLEN LINE" FRIDAY, 13th Jan.

Empress Steamship leaves HONGKONG at 6 p.m.
Montague" at 12 Noon.

THE Quickest route to CANADA, UNITED STATES and EUROPE, calling at SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI (through the INLAND SEA OF JAPAN) KOREA, YOKOHAMA and VICTORIA, B.C. Connecting at VANCOUVER with a Special Mail Express, and at ST. JOHN or QUEBEC with the Company's New Palatial "EMPEROR" Steamships, 14,500 tons register, thus providing a comfortable and speedy through route to Europe.

The "EMPEROR" steamers on the Pacific end on the Atlantic are equipped with the Marconi Wireless apparatus.

Hongkong to London, 1st Class via Canadian Atlantic Ports or New York £71.10 Intermediate on Steamers 1st Class Railway £43 £45.

First Class rate to London includes cost of Meals and Berth in Sleeping Car while crossing the American Continent by Canadian Pacific direct Line.

R.M.S. "MONTEAGLE" carries Intermediate Passengers only, at Intermediate rates affording superior accommodation for that class.

Passengers booked through to all points and AROUND THE WORLD.

SPECIAL THROUGH RATES (First Class only) granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic, and Civil Services and to European Officials in the Service of China and Japan Governments. Full particulars of application from Agents.

For further information, Maps, Routes, Handbooks, Rates of Freight and Passage, apply to

D. W. CRADOCK, General Traffic Agent for China, Corner Pedder Street and Praya, opposite Blake Pier

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

HOMeward PASSENGER SEASON 1911.

PROPOSED SAILINGS OF MAIL STEAMERS

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

TAKING PASSENGERS ALSO FOR

COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT, BRINDISI, &c.

THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED TO BOSTON AND NEW YORK.

STEAMERS	Leave	Connecting Steamers	Due
to	HONGKONG	from COLOMBO to	PLYMOUTH
COLOMBO		MARSEILLES & LONDON	(Brindisi 2 days earlier)
Steamer	1 P.M. SATURDAY	Steamer	SATURDAY
DELHI	February 4	MANTUA	FRIDAY
ARCADIA	February 18	MAILWA	March 10
ASSAYE	March 4	MACEDONIA	April 1
MARMORA	March 18	(Through Steamer calling at BOMBAY)	April 15
DEVANHA	April 1	MOLDAVIA	April 29
DELHI	April 15	MONGOLIA	May 13
ASSAYE	April 29	MOREA	May 27
DELTA	May 13	MOLTAGAN	June 10

STEAMERS	Leave	Due
COLOMBO	HONGKONG	PLYMOUTH
DELHI	February 4	March 10
ARCADIA	February 18	March 24
ASSAYE	March 4	April 1
MARMORA	March 18	April 21
DEVANHA	April 1	April 29
DELHI	April 15	May 5
ASSAYE	April 29	May 19
DELTA	May 13	June 2

Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO, and those for BRINDISI transfer also to the Express Mail Steamer at PORT SAID.

Accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved in Hongkong or at the time of booking.

FARES TO LONDON (including Surtax):
1ST SALOON £71.10 SINGLE £106.14 RETURN.
2ND £48.80 £24.80 £7.212

IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE MAIL STEAMERS INTERMEDIATE (NON-TRANSHIPMENT) STEAMERS WILL LEAVE FOR

LONDON CARRYING SALOON PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES.

PROPOSED SAILINGS:

STEAMERS	Leave	Due
	HONGKONG	LONDON
SUNDA	about	about
NUBIA	January 25	March 11
SYRIA	February 8	March 25
NORE	March 3	April 24
PALAWAN	March 22	May 8
BORNEO	April 5	May 22
SICILIA	May 19	June 5
SUMATRA	May 31	July 17
NILE	June 14	July 31

These Steamers call also at SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, and at MARSEILLES FARES TO LONDON (including Surtax):

1ST SALOON £55.00 SINGLE £21.10 RETURN.
2ND £28.10 £14.05 £7.212

* Carry 1st and 2nd Saloon Passengers.

For further particulars, apply to

E. A. HEWETT,
SUPERINTENDENT.

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THE BANK LINE LIMITED.

Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Common Points in the United States of America and Canada and also for the Principal Ports in Mexico and Central and South America.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, B.C., & SEATTLE

VIA SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

Steamer	Tons.	Captain	To Sail on or About
SUVERIC	6,232	F. S. Cowley	27th September.
KUMERIC	6,232	G. B. McGill	26th October.
AYMERIC	4,352	J. Boyd	20th November.

Calling at Amoy and Keelung if sufficient indemnity offered.

* These steamers are specially fitted for the carriage of Asiatic Stevedge Passengers.

PARCEL EXPRESS TO THE UNITED STATES & CANADA.

For further information apply to

DODWELL & CO., LIMITED,
GENERAL AGENTS,
QUEEN'S BUILDINGS.

Hongkong, 9th September, 1910.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE TO AND FROM EUROPE

via SUEZ CANAL.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE TO AND FROM JAPAN VIA

SHANGHAI.

STEAMERS

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL	REMARKS
DON via ANTWERP			
SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT	NUBIA	SUNDAY, 10th Sept.	Freight and Passage.
and MARSEILLES	Capt. J. F. Fox	10 A.M., 10th Sept.	
DELHI		About 15th Sept.	Freight and Passage.
DON via USUAL PORTS	DELTA	Noon, 17th Sept.	See Special Advertisement.
CALL	Capt. B. W. H. Shaw	Sept.	
NGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA	PALAWAN	About 22nd Sept.	Freight and Passage.
YOKOHAMA	Capt. C. R. Longdon, B.N.Z.	Sept.	
For further Particulars, apply to	E. A. HEWETT,		
Hongkong, 10th September, 1910.	Superintendent		

HINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.
SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR STEAMERS TO SAIL
ATOW, CREFOO & TIENSIN "HUCHOW" ... On 10th Sept., 4 P.M.
NGHAI "ANHUI" ... On 11th Sept., D'light.
VILA "TEAN" ... On 13th Sept., 4 P.M.
FOO & NEWCHWANG "PAOTING" ... On 14th Sept., 4 P.M.
NGHAI "CHENAN" ... On 15th Sept., 4 P.M.
DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.
S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANUL"
AUSTRALIAN STEAMERS have superior accommodation with Electric Light
and Electric Fans in the Staterooms. A duly qualified Surgeon is carried.
JOED FARES, Cargo booked through for all Australian, New Zealand and
Other Ports.
ANILA TWIN SCREW STEAMERS & TIENSIN STEAMERS have superior
accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the Staterooms
and Dining Saloon.

SHANGHAI LINE AST SCHEDULE TWIN SCREW STEAMERS ("ANHUI," "CHENAN,"
"NHUA" and "LINAN") with excellent accommodation, Electric Light throughout
Electric Fans in the State-rooms and Dining Saloon, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai
every Thursday and Sunday, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze
River Ports.

Passengers must embark before Mid-night on SATURDAY, for the SUNDAY
sailings. A Co.'s launch leaves Murray Pier at 10 O'clock every SATURDAY
Steamer Land Passengers in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of
shipment at Woosung. \$45 SINGLE and \$80 RETURN.

Freight or Passage apply to— BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Hongkong, 10th September, 1910. AGENTS. 10

AST ASIATIC CO., LTD.
COPENHAGEN, SINGAPORE, BANGKOK & SHANGHAI.

RUSSIAN EAST ASIATIC CO., LTD.
ST. PETERSBURG & VLADIVOSTOCK.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION STEAMERS DATE OF SAILING.
SHAI, YOKOHAMA and KOBE "TRANQUEBAR" ... On 10th Sept.
and COEPNAPGEN "YEDDO" ... On 10th Sept.
Further Particulars apply to MELCHERS & CO.,
Hongkong, 5th September, 1910. AGENTS. 6

DO-CHINA S. NAV. CO., LTD.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

FOR STEAMERS TO SAIL.

HAI via NINGPO "HANGSANG" ... Tuesday, 13th Sept., D'light.

POO, PENANG & CALCUTTA "FOOKSANG" ... Wednesday, 14th Sept., Noon.

"CHEONGSHING" ... Thursday, 15th Sept., Noon.

"LOONGSANG" ... Friday, 16th Sept., 4 P.M.

"YUENSANG" ... Friday, 23rd Sept., 4 P.M.

HAI, KOBE & MOJI "KUTSANG" ... Tuesday, 4th Oct., Noon.

RETURN TOURS TO JAPAN.
OCCUPYING 24 DAYS.

Passengers "KUTSANG," "NAMLAND" and "FOOKSANG" leave about every 3 weeks for
returning via Koh (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong.

Passenger ships have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

A duly qualified surgeon is also carried.

Passenger ships have superior accommodation for First Class Passengers and are fitted throughout

with Electric Light.

Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Chefoo, Tientsin & Newchwang

Port, 9th September, 1910. JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.

GENERAL MANAGER [14]

Freight or Passage apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.

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Freight or Passage apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.,

HUGO C. A. FROMM,

HONGKONG: 4, QUEEN'S BUILDING, TOP FLOOR. TELEPHONE 960.

JUST NOW FOR SALE:
5 FIELD FORGES,
1 COLLECTION IMITATION JEWELLERY,
AND SOME OTHER SMALL CONSIGNMENTS.

PLEASE APPLY TO MY OFFICE.

143-1

POST OFFICE NOTICE

Only fully prepaid letters and postcards are transmissible by the SIBERIAN Route to EUROPE.

The *Chenan*, with the Siberian mail, is due to arrive at Hongkong to-morrow. The *Yerda*, with the French mail of the 12th August, left Saigon on Friday, the 9th instant, at 3 p.m., and may be expected here on or about Monday, the 12th inst. The *Mongala*, with the American mail, is due to arrive at Hongkong on Monday, the 12th instant, at noon.

TO	FROM	DATE
Singapore, Penang and Colombo	Nabia	Saturday, 10th, 9.00 A.M.
Manila	Kabu	Saturday, 10th, 11.00 A.M.
Macao	Sui Tai	Saturday, 10th, 11.15 P.M.
Singapore, Penang and Calcutta	Lighning	Saturday, 10th, 2.00 P.M.
Singapore, Penang and Colombo	Espion	Saturday, 10th, 2.00 P.M.
Swatow, Chefoo and Tientsin	Hatchere	Saturday, 10th, 3.00 P.M.
Swatow, Singapore and Bangkok	Fonglong	Saturday, 10th, 5.00 P.M.
Hongkong	Ongang	Saturday, 10th, 5.00 P.M.
Hollow and Port Courbet	Holstein	Saturday, 10th, 5.00 P.M.
Shanghai	Registration	4.15 P.M. (Registration with late fee of 10 cents up to 5.00 P.M.)
SIBERIAN MAIL TO EUROPE	Anhui	Letters 6.00 P.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Tamsui	Joshin Maru	Sunday, 11th, 9.00 A.M.
Manila, Angoor, Yap, Friedrich Wilhelmsen, Bahau, Herbertshohe, Matupi, Brisbane, Sydney, Hobart, Launceston, New Zealand, Dunedin, Melbourne, Adelaide, Perth and Fremantle	Prina Sigismund	Sunday, 11th, 9.00 A.M.
Pakhoi and Haiphong	Mathilda	Sunday, 11th, 9.00 A.M.
Swatow	Haiching	Sunday, 11th, 9.00 A.M.
Singapore, Penang and Bombay	Capri	Monday, 12th, 11.00 A.M.
Ningbo and Shanghai	Hongang	Monday, 12th, 5.00 P.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Hatyang	Tuesday, 13th, 9.00 A.M.
EUROPE, &c., INDIA VIA TUTICORIN... (Late Letters 11.00 A.M. to NOON. Extra Postage 10 cents)	Ville de la Ciotat	Tuesday, 13th, 9.00 A.M.
Letters posted in all the Pillar Boxes in time for the first clearance will be included in this contract mail.	Registration, Kowloon B.O.	10.00 A.M.
Manila	Tean	No late fee.
Singapore, Penang and Calcutta	Bookang	Letters 11.00 A.M.
Chefoo and Newchwang	Fauting	Tuesday, 13th, 3.00 P.M.
Swatow	Haimun	Wednesday, 14th, 11.00 A.M.
Tientsin	Cheongching	Wednesday, 14th, 3.00 P.M.
Shanghai	Chenca	Thursday, 15th, 11.00 A.M.
Manila	Loonggang	Thursday, 15th, 3.00 P.M.
KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOCHI, YOKOHAMA, HONOLULU & SAN FRANCISCO	Mongolia	Friday, 16th, 3.00 P.M.
Port Darwin Thursday Is. Cocktown, Cairns, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney, Hobart, Launceston, New Zealand, Melbourne, Adelaide, Dunedin, Perth and Fremantle	S. Albans	Saturday, 17th, 10.00 A.M.
EUROPE, &c., INDIA VIA TUTICORIN... (Late Letters 11.00 A.M. to NOON. Extra Postage 10 cents)	Della	Saturday, 17th, 10.00 A.M.
(Supplementary mail on board up to the time fixed for departure of the mail. Extra Postage 10 cents)	Registration, Kowloon B.O.	10.00 A.M.
(Letters posted in all the Pillar Boxes in time for the first clearance will be included in this contract mail.)	No late fee.	10.45 A.M.
The Parcel mail will be closed on Friday, the 16th inst., at 5 P.M.	Letters	10.00 A.M.
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, VICTORIA & VANCOUVER (E.C.)	Empress of India	Saturday, 17th, 10.00 A.M.
SIBERIAN MAIL TO EUROPE	Ryga	Saturday, 17th, 5.00 P.M.
Manila, Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, Hakodate, and Portland	Registration, Kowloon B.O.	10.00 A.M.
EUROPE, &c., INDIA VIA TUTICORIN... (Late Letters 11.00 A.M. to 11.30 Extra Postage 10 cents)	Wednesday, 21st, Printed Matter, and Samples	10.00 A.M.
(Letters posted in all the Pillar Boxes in time for the first clearance will be included in this contract mail.)	Registration with late fee of 10 cents up to 10.45 A.M.)	10.00 A.M.
The Parcel mail will be closed on Friday, the 16th inst., at 5 P.M.	Registration, Kowloon B.O.	10.00 A.M.
Letters	Letters	11.00 A.M.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS:
MARINEWORKTELEPHONE:
Office 358, Works 354.

WILLIAM C. JACK & CO., LTD.,
ELECTRICAL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERS.

14, DES VŒUX ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG.

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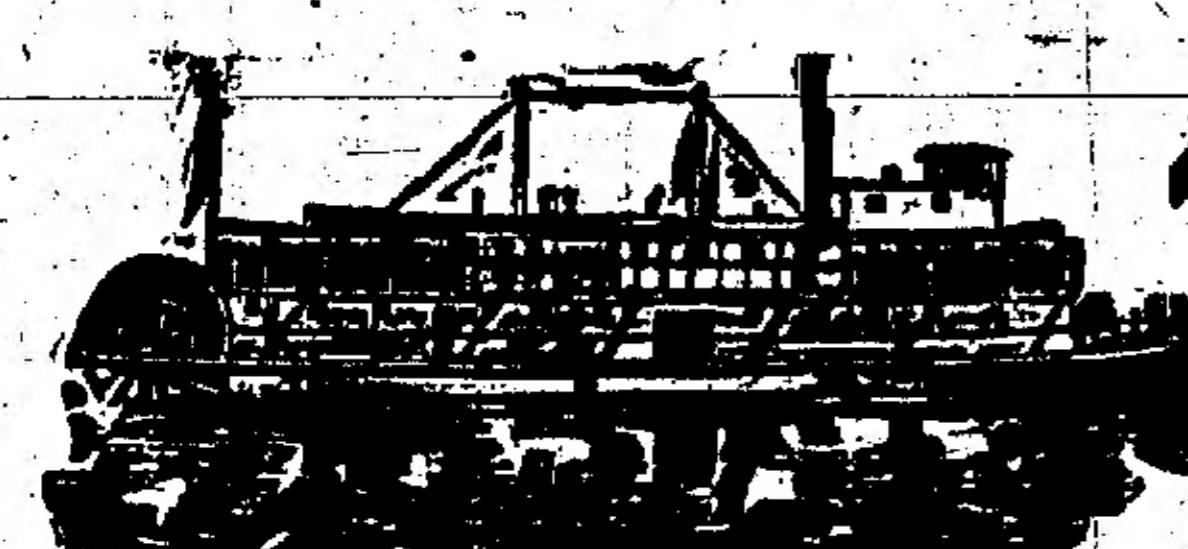
VESSELS

SPECIALITY

"If a man can write a better book, preach a better sermon, or make a better monstrosity than his neighbour, though he build his house in the woods, the world will shake a beaten path to his door." —EMERSON.

OUR LINES ARE

“OSRAM” LAMPS. “PETTER” ENGINES. “ALLEN” PUMPS.
“HALL’S” DISTEMPER. ATLAS METALS AND SOUND MECHANICAL
AND ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING ADVICE TO OUR CLIENTS.



SHARE LIST.—QUOTATIONS.

HONGKONG, SEPTEMBER 9TH, 1910.

Stocks	NO. OF SHARES	Value	PAID UP	CLOSING QUOTATIONS CASH.
BANKS—				
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank Corporation	120,000	\$125	all	\$350, buyers
National Bank of China, Limited	99,925	\$7	\$6	\$76, buyers
Bell's Asbestos Eastern Agency, Limited	8,604	12/6	12/6	\$8, sellers
China Borneo Company, Limited	60,000	\$12	\$12	\$84, buyers
China Light and Power Company, Limited	50,000	\$10	\$10	\$1.40
China Provident, Loan & Mortgage Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$1	\$1	\$8, buyers
COTTON MILLS—	200,000	\$10	\$10	\$8, buyers
Ewe Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.	20,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 110.
Hongkong Cotton Spinning Co., Ltd.	125,000	\$10	\$10	\$105.
International Cotton Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	10,000	Tls. 75	Tls. 75	Tls. 55.
Leou-Kung-Mow C. Spin & Weav. Co., Ltd.	8,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 55.
Soy Chue Cotton Spinning Co., Limited	2,000	Tls. 500	Tls. 500	Tls. 240.
Dairy Farm Company, Limited	40,000	\$7	\$6	\$19, buyers
DOCKS AND WHARVES—				
Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & G. Co., Ltd.	60,000	\$50	all	\$53, buyers
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$5	all	\$50.
New Amoy Dock Co., Limited	10,000	\$6	\$6	\$39, sellers
Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd.	55,700	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 75.
Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Co., Ltd.	36,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 112.
Enwick & Co., Limited	18,000	\$25	\$25	\$9, sellers
Green Island Cement Co., Limited	400,000	\$10	\$10	\$450, sal. & sel.
Hongkong and China Gas Co., Limited	7,000	\$10	all	\$205.
Hongkong Electric Co., Limited	60,000	\$10	\$10	\$20, buyers
Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited	12,000	\$50	\$50	\$104, sellers
Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Limited	6,000	\$25	\$25	\$82, sellers
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Co., Limited	60,000	\$10	\$10	\$135.
H'kong & South China Steam Fisheries Co., Ltd.	15,000	\$10	\$7	\$7.
INSURANCES—				
Canton Insurance Office Co., Limited	10,000	\$250	\$80	\$185, buyers
China Fire Insurance Co., Limited	20,000	\$100	\$20	\$1144, buyers
China Trade Assurance Co., Limited	24,000	\$23.33	\$25	\$97.
Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Limited	8,000	\$250	\$80	\$352, buyers
North-China Insurance Co., Limited	10,000	\$15	\$5	Tls. 113.
Union Insurance Society, Limited	12,400	\$250	\$100	\$825, sellers
Tangtze Insurance Association, Limited	12,000	\$100	\$80	\$200.
LANDS AND BUILDINGS—				
Hongkong Land Invest. Agency Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$100	all	\$101, buyers
Humphreys Estate and Finance Co., Ltd.	150,000	\$10	all	\$8, sellers
Kowloon Land and Building Co., Ltd.	6,000	\$50	\$30	\$32.
Shanghai Land Investment Co., Limited	78,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 112	
West Point Building Co., Limited	12,500	\$50	\$50	\$39, buyers
MINING—				
Societe Francaise des Charbons du Tonkin	16,000	Frs. 250	all	\$720.
Raub Australian Gold Mining Co., Ltd.	200,000	£1	\$1	\$73.
Peak Tramways Co., Limited	25,000	\$10	all	\$14, sellers
Philippine Co., Limited	50,000	\$10	\$11	\$14, sellers
PHARMACEUTICALS—				
China Sugar Refining Co., Limited	20,000	\$100	all	\$160, sellers
Luzon Sugar Refining Co., Limited	7,000	\$100	all	\$25, sellers
Robinson Piano Co., Limited	4,000	\$50	\$50	\$50, sellers
STREAMSHIP COMPANIES—				
China and Manila Steamship Co., Ltd.	30,000	\$25	\$11	sellers
Douglas Steamship Co., Limited	20,000	\$50	\$25	\$25, buyers
Hongkong, Canton & Nanking Co., Ltd.	80,000	\$15	\$15	\$32, buyers
INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.	60,000 pref.		all	60.
60,000 def.				126.
Shell Transport & Trading Co., Limited	2,000,000	\$1	\$1	85.
Star Ferry Company, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$10	\$24, sellers
South China Morning Post, Limited	6,000	\$25	\$25	\$5, sales
STEAM LAUNDRY COMPANY—				
Campbell, Moore & Co., Limited	1,200	\$10	all	\$10.
Wm. Powell, Limited	15,000	\$7	\$7	\$14, buyers
Watkins, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$10	\$3.
A. S. Watson & Co., Limited	90,000	\$10	\$10	\$62, sellers
Weissmann, Limited	3,000	\$10	\$10	\$12, buyers
UNITED ASBESTOS ORIENTAL AGENCY, LIMITED	9,900,200	\$10	\$10	\$113, sellers
Union Waterboat Co., Limited	100 kilos	\$10	\$10	\$300.
50,000	\$10	\$10	\$8	buyers
RUBBERS—				
Alligars	750,000	2/-	all	6/-.
Anglo-Malays	1,500,000	2/-	all	25/-.
Balgowries	151,200	\$1	all	\$14 (St.).
Bath Tires	70,000	\$1	all	95/6.
Bukit Rajang	80,000	\$1	all	63/6.
Castileños, fully paid	30,000	\$1	all	120/-.
Chivito	70,000	\$1	all	10/-.
Eastern and International	250,000	\$1	all	20/-.
Highlands and Lowlands	307,143	\$1	all	117/5.
Kamuning	1,225,000	2/-	all	63/3.
Kuala Lumpur	180,000	\$1	all	—.
Labua	100,000	2/-	all	